The New-York Times.

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THE MISSISSIPPI EXPEDITION.

The Attempt Against Vicksburgh Abandoned for the Present.

A COUNCIL OF WAR HELD.

Another Point of Attack Decided Upon.

ARRIVAL OF COAL FOR THE GUNBOATS.

Further Details of the Fighting at Vicksburgh.

OFF THE MOUTH OF THE YAZOO RIVER, Jan. 3, via CAIRO, Sunday, Jan. 11.

The expedition against Vicksburgh was withdrawn from the Yazoo River yesterday, safely.

A single attack by the enemy was repulsed by our gunboats.

The Yazoo is abandoned as a base of operations, the enemy being impregnable on the front facing that stream.

There has been no fighting of moment since last Monday.

Nothing has been heard from Gen. BANKS or Admiral FARRAGUT.

Gen. MCCLERNAND arrived here on Thursday night.

The army are now in transports at Milliken's Bend.

No further developments have been made of the movements of Gens. PEMBERTON and PRICE in Vicksburgh.

The enemy were reinforced to the number of sixty thousand men.

They had one hundred and sixty guns in their batteries, besides their field artillery.

Our losses in the Yazoo will amount to 2,500 or 3,000.

The loss of the enemy is unknown.

Capt. GWIN, of the gunboat *Benton*, died this evening of the wounds he received in the action on the 27th of December. His remains will be sent to Cairo on a gunboat, and thence to his friends East.

It has been raining here incessantly for the past thirty-six hours, causing a heavy rise in the Mississippi River.

A council of war was held on board the *Tigress*, Gen. MCCLERNAND's headquarters, on Sunday. Commodore PORTER, Gens. SHERMAN and MCCLERNAND, and other officers were present.

It was determined that it would be folly to make any further attack on Vicksburgh with the present force, that the enemy received their reinforcements too rapidly, and that there were no prospects of our ever receiving reinforcements—therefore it was deemed expedient to abandon the attack on Vicksburgh, *and operate against some other place. A point of attack was decided on, but its publicity is forbidden.*

The following day both fleets got under way.

There was no coal for the gunboats, and they were unable to raise steam. There was a flood in the river at the time.

With wood fuel the transports took the gunboats in tow and moved slowly along.

The advance arrived here last evening and met coal going down the river.

There was considerable excitement at the mouth of the Arkansas River. The ram *Pontchartrain* is down the river. The gunboats and rams are waiting for her.

PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHTING.

CAIRO, Sunday, Jan. 11.

A special correspondent arrived here to-day, having left the battle-field on Yazoo River on the 4th, coming up the river with a fleet of transports *en route* for the scene of operations.

A bombardment of Paine's Bluff took place on the 27th, and a severe skirmish on the 28th, in which the enemy was driven into his works. On Monday, the 29th, preparations were made by Gen. SHERMAN for a general assault. The brigades of Gens. BLAIR, DECOURSEY, THAYER and ——, were selected to storm the enemy's works. On Monday a most furious cannonading was opened on both sides, lasting until afternoon, doing fearful execution on both sides. At 3 o'clock the charge was made amidst a storm of shells and bullets from all sides.

The rebel defences consisted of sloughs, abatis, earthworks and rifle-pits, covering the road through which our troops were compelled to advance. The brigade of Gen. BLAIR took the lead and advanced, with a most furious charge, to the highest tier of intrenchments, where he was met by an overwhelming force of rebels, and after a hand-to-hand conflict of nearly two hours, in which the loss of life was most disastrous, was compelled to fall back for want of proper and timely support from the right and reserve. The carnage was fearful; each foot of ground was contested inch by inch, and held with determined resistance.

Gen. BLAIR was conspicuous, braving danger and urging his men on and cheering them to hold out until they should be relieved. But their bravery was of no avail. The enemy far outnumbered the assaulting force, and could meet our troops under cover of earthworks and their well-planted and well-aimed batteries of shell and canister. The total loss of the engagement was fifteen hundred killed and wounded, including three hundred prisoners. No general officers were killed. Had the supports been promptly sent forward, the storming party would have maintained their position easily, and captured the entire fortifications. At nightfall our forces retired without molestation to the position previously occupied.

Jan. 1. Gen. SHERMAN sent in a flag of truce, asking leave to bury our dead, which was granted. The scene on the field was ghastly to behold. The bodies had been entirely stripped and robbed of every article of clothing, boots and shoes.

During the continuation of the flag of truce, the [illegible] that Port Hudson had been attacked by Gen. [illegible] expedition, and that the rebels had driven them off. The rebels also declared that all officers falling into their hands would be shot, and that the soldiers taken would be compelled to labor on their fortifications, in retaliation for the Proclamation of President LINCOLN.

Jan. 2, STEELE's Division was to have attacked Haines' Bluff, but the purpose was frustrated by a dense fog which hung over the river all day. On the 3d the position was abandoned, and our troops reembarked on the boats, the rebels firing upon us while departing, but the gunboats opened upon them, and they scattered precipitately. The retrograde movement was decided upon on account of receiving no information of BANKS' cooperation, and in fear of danger from above. There is great indignation felt at SHERMAN's evident mismanagement, and he has been superceded by MCCLERNAND, who is assuming command of the force. Capt. GWIN died of his wounds on Tuesday last, while on his way up.

The siege of Vicksburgh has been by no means abandoned—the city will yet be taken. But the present force of the rebels, known to be at least 40,000 strong behind their fortifications, will render a new combination necessary. From the nature of the works it is evident that the rebels have made every preparation for preserving this main artery of circulation with the West.

OUR IRON-CLADS AT SEA.

REPORTS OF THE EXPERIMENT.

False Rebel Dispatch—The Passaic in a Gale—The Montauk at Beaufort—Good News.

Yesterday was another exciting day in naval circles here. A dispatch from the Richmond papers—announcing the arrival at Beaufort, in a disabled condition, of the iron-clad battery *Passaic*—which appeared in a morning journal, was circulated among naval people, and arriving so quickly after the *Monitor* disaster, caused the most dismal feelings. The fact of a New-Bedford paper having previously published a correspondent's letter giving a thrilling account of the dangerous condition of the iron-clad in the gale off Hatteras, lent an air of probability to the story, which almost neutralized the absurdity of the canard about the turret being lost. The public having a great interest in the matter, inquiries were made, by telegraph, of a well-informed person in Washington, known to be in the confidence of the Navy Department. His reply is subjoined, as are two subsequent telegrams.

FIRST DISPATCH

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 12, 1863.

The Navy Department has been advised of the safe arrival at Beaufort of the *Passaic*. The rebel story is a hoax.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Monday—2 P. M.

The *Passaic* and *Montauk* are at Beaufort, all well. The former was not disabled. She went safely through one of the most terrific gales recently experienced off Hatteras. An officer of the vessel, writing to a friend here says that the superstitions of the sailors, and of some of the officers was one of the greatest difficulties to be overcome. Several of them gave up all for lost at every dash of the sea, and the deck being almost constantly immersed, the appearance of things, in a measure, justified their fears. Professional men, however, are highly pleased with the seagoing qualities of the new *Monitors*, and see nothing to be improved upon save a further strengthening of the sections.

THIRD DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 12—4½ P. M.

Capt. WORDEN, of the *Montauk*, has reported his arrival at his destination to the Navy Department. The *Passaic* was in port, all well, and nobly braved a terrific storm off Cape Hatteras, the same which wrecked the *Monitor*. Capt. DRAYTON, of the *Passaic*, has written to New-York for the only thing needed in his vessel, a velvet cushion and some glass affairs.

OFFICIAL TRIAL TRIP OF THE WEEHAWKEN.

The iron clad battery *Weehawken*, Capt. RODGERS, left the Navy-yard on Saturday to make her official trial trip, under the auspices of the Government. She steamed up the river as far as the Palisades, making over seven knots on the way. When she arrived at the berth from which the ordnance experiments of the *Passaic* and *Montauk* were made, the engines were stopped and the guns loaded. Nine shots were fired, which demonstrated the entire success of the entire arrangements—a success which is said to be more gratifying than any yet experienced. A new addition has been made to the gun apparatus, which enables the men to work it with still greater facility. Through the negligence of a subordinate, in not oiling an iron clasp of some kind, belonging to the machinery of the ship, a few pipes or rods broke, which compelled Capt. RODGERS to remain below until Sunday forenoon, when he brought his vessel again to the Navy-yard. She will sail this evening or to-morrow morning in company with the *Nahant* and convoys, to join the other portion of the fleet.

THE PIRATE ALABAMA.

She has Probably Left American Waters.

An officer of the navy informs us that, from certain information in his possession, he is enabled to state, somewhat reliably, that the pirate *Alabama* has gone, or will soon go, to the eastern hemisphere. SEMMES' orders, according to the officer referred to, were "to do as he pleased;" but the bold privateer recently determined, it is said, to *leave the Western Hemisphere when all our fastest cruisers would be concentrated there to chase him*, and go to the North Atlantic or Indian Ocean. It was a great object of his to draw the *Tuscarora* and *Kearsage* from Europe, for the double purpose of diminishing the sentinels watching blockade runners, and other privateers fitting out in British ports. SEMMES is *known* to have contemplated a cruise on the coasts of Africa and Southern Asia, and a certain person suspected of being in his confidence recently stated that "if the waters bounding America were covered with Yankee men-of-war on the 1st of February, Capt. SEMMES might defy them all." Another fact in the same direction is the circumstance that coals for the *Alabama* were engaged in advance, in the neighborhood of Madagascar.

The Treatment of Workmen in the Boston Navy-yard.

The Monument Bank, in Charlestown, has come to the rescue of the suffering laborers of the Boston Navy-yard, and have cashed due bills for 3½ per cent. The pay-roll for the month of December was completed to-day and given over to the paymaster. It is the largest one ever made out in the yard, the number of men employed during that month being 3,926, and the amount of money that will be required is $176,306 90. The footing of the November pay-roll was $150,000, which, added to that of December, makes about $332,307 now due the workmen. The Navy Department is preparing to pay off these men, and will do so in a few days.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE

The Rebel Merrimac No. 2 Reported Below Fort Darling.

The Gathering of the National Forces in North Carolina.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Jan. 11.

The steamer *Metamora*, Capt. VAN VALKENBURGH, under flag of truce, arrived at Fortress Monroe to-day from City Point, and brings down 320 paroled Union prisoners, and six women and children.

It is reported in Richmond that the rebel gunboat *Merrimac No. 2* is now lying under the guns of Fort Darling, having gone below the blockade obstructions, and cannot return, on account of the low water in the James River.

The Richmond papers contain the following:

"At Newbern, on Wednesday last, were 55 Yankee transports. The forces there include the commands of three Major-Generals, which gives a force of 50,000 at least. There is a formidable fleet at Beaufort. It is supposed that an attack is meditated on Wilmington and Goldsboro.

Seventy-three Yankee officers are in Atlanta, Ga."

Sick and Wounded Officers and Soldiers in the Libby Prison, Richmond.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Jan. 10.

The following are the names of officers and soldiers, Union prisoners, now in the Libby Prison at Richmond, unable to be removed in consequence of their wounds or from sickness:

Capt. John Ayer, 16th Maine—leg.
Capt. S. S. Marchand, 8th Penn—knee.
Capt. Wm. Brian, 3d Penn—foot.
Capt. A. J. Bolar, 12th Penn—both legs.
Adjt. T. McMurtore, 12th Pennsylvania—leg off.
William A. Vannetter, 121st Pennsylvania—leg off.
John Morgan, 122d Penn.—leg off.
James Clark, 6th N. Y.—fever.
A. Wright, 12th Penn—leg off.
M. Bess, 7th Penn—leg off.
E. Slade, 3d Penn.—leg.
J. Conway, 63d Penn—sick.
R. Gwin, 121st Pennsylvania—both legs
J. H. Sutton, 11th Pennsylvania—leg.
L. B. Veney, 4th Me.—sick.
Thos. A. Smith, 11th Pennsylvania—abdomen.
W. H. Morgan, 1st Pennsylvania—back.
Seymour Smith, 104th New-York—hip.
John H. Sommerville, 11th Pennsylvania—leg off.
Sam. Holebaugh, 5th Pennsylvania—left arm off.
Chas. Hill, 121st Penn—leg.
W. W Evans, 11th Pennsylvania—leg.
John Miller, 121st Pennsylvania—leg.
R. Gordon, 11th Pa.—thigh.
Lieut. Lewis A. Johnson, 11th Penn—foot off.
Lieut. J. P. Lucus, 11th Pennsylvania—leg off.
Lieut. J. K. Byers, 121st Pennsylvania—arm off.
Lieut. Theobold Buck, 5th New-York—leg off.
A. Carong, 24th Michigan—fever.
D. O. Tyrrell, 121st Penn.—hip wound.
Sergt. S. P. Jones, Jr., 125th Pennsylvania—leg.
A. Carson, 1st Pennsylvania—leg off.
H. Young, 4th Maine Rifles—leg off.
A. R. Mitchell, 11th Penn.—leg.
Charles Turner, 38th N. Y.—leg off.
W. W. Miller, 40th N. Y.—foot off.
C. O. Bee, 1st Penn.—chest.
James Bishop, 121st Pennsylvania—left leg.
Moses Alhabouse, 11th Pennsylvania—knee.
Martillio Porter, 16th Pennsylvania—thigh.
William Chamberlain, 11th Pennsylvania—head.
E. Hillard, 11th Pa.—hip.
Peter McGlue, 6th Pa.—hip.
F. Conrad, 136th Penn.—knee.
S. A. Fitzer, 112th Penn.—thigh.
Levi Renner, 14?d Pennsylvania—left foot off.
C. Comfort, 1st Pa.—arm.

These names were obtained by THOMAS H. BALL, who obtained them by visiting each one of the prisoners personally. Mr. BELL is a returned prisoner.

EXTRACTS FROM RICHMOND PAPERS.

Rebel News by Way of Fredericksburgh.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 12.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of to-day contains the following:

ICKSBURGH, Jan. 8.

To Hon. J. A. Seldon:—From the latest information I am satisfied the enemy's transports have gone up the river. There are only seven gunboats between the mouth of the Yazoo and Milliken's Bend. Vicksburgh is daily growing stronger. We intent to hold it.

J. C. PEMBERTON,
Lieut.-Gen. Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 9.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* publishes the following from an official source, dated Winchester, Tenn.:

Gen. MORGAN's report of his expedition shows 2,000 prisoners were paroled, and several hundred of the enemy killed and wounded, and an immense copy of arms and property destroyed.

FORREST's report shows 1,500 prisoners taken, 1,000 of the enemy killed and wounded, an immense quantity of arms, ammunition and stores destroyed, and his whole command splendidly equipped from their captures.

Our operations at Murfreesboro, including the capture of 5,000 prisoners, and the capture of 2,000 at Hartsville and around Nashville, sum up 10,000 prisoners in less than a month.

We have also captured and sent to the rear thirty cannon, 60,000 small arms, with 2,000 more in the hands of our troops; 1,500 wagons destroyed, and the mules and harnesses secured. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is estimated at 20,000, including seven Generals.

NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Jan. 11.

Late advices from San Antonio, Texas, state that the express from Brownsville had brought information that four thousand French troops had landed at Metamoras, and taken possession of the city.

The railroad bridge over the Neuse River, on the Weldon and Wilmington Railroad, has been rebuilt.

The Virginia soldiers in the hospitals are suffering for clothing and blankets, while those from other States are supplied by their State Agents. The Richmond *Enquirer* calls on the men and women of Virginia to furnish the necessary articles.

Gen. FITZHUGH LEE's Cavalry Brigade has subscribed and forwarded $5,400 for the relief of the citizens of Fredericksburgh.

EXCHANGE NOTICE NO. 4.

The following officers and men have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared: all officers and men captured in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, up to Dec. 10th 1862; all officers and men captured in Missouri, Kansas, New Mexico, Arizona, Arkansas and Louisiana up to Jan. 1st 1863.

The two foregoing sections apply not only to officers and men in the Confederate service, but also to all persons captured in arms or hostile array against the United States. Whatever may have been the character of the military organizations to which they were attached, and whatever may have been the terms of the paroles given by them, if any are in Federal prisons they are to be immediately released and delivered to the Confederate authorities. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at City Point up to Jan. 6, 1863; all Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at Vicksburgh up to Dec. 23, 1862, and including said date; all paroled Confederate officers and men receipted for at Vicksburgh up to Dec. 23, 1862, and including said date; all Confederate officers and men captured and paroled at Fredericksburgh, Va., in December, 1862; all Confederate officers and men captured and paroled at Goldsboro, N. C., in December, 1862. There are other miscellaneous exchanges, of which the appropriate officers will be duly informed.

ROBERT OULD.

—On Jan. 6, Gen. Curtis was confined to his bed by sickness, which it was hoped would prove but temporary.

THE FREDERICKSBURGH AFFAIR.

The Change of Base to Fredericksburgh—Gens. Halleck, Burnside and the President—An Exact History of the Case.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 9, 1863.

The persistent attempts made by certain Presses and parties to use the disaster of Fredericksburgh as a lever for the overthrow of the Secretary of War and General-in-Chief, if not of the Government, cannot have failed to attract the attention of thoughtful minds. Many of these attacks are obviously and avowedly made in the interest of the late Commander of the Army of the Potomac; while all of them have, more or less, the effect of disheartening the loyal North, and giving encouragement to the rebellion. The magnanimity of Gen. BURNSIDE's letter, and even the weight which should attach to his sworn testimony before the recent Congressional Committee, have proved unable to silence, or in the least check, these deliberate and malicious misrepresentations. The interests engaged in the onslaught err not so much from want of knowledge, as from design: but in order to leave them no further excuse for their misstatements, or at least to supply the public with the antidote to their bane, it may be as well to give in this letter an exact, though brief, account of the precise manner in which the change of base of the Army of the Potomac from Warrenton to Fredericksburgh was effected.

Immediately on the appointment of Gen. BURNSIDE as Gen. MCCLELLAN's successor, the army being then at Warrenton, Gen. HALLECK, accompanied by the Quartermaster-General, visited the army for the purpose of ascertaining its actual condition and requirements, and conferring with Gen. BURNSIDE as to its future movements.

Gen. BURNSIDE then announced that it was his intention, instead of moving south directly upon Richmond—as had been Gen. HALLECK's plan, in which Gen. MCCLELLAN fully agreed—to move laterally upon Fulmouth, there cross his troops over the Rappahannock, and thence move upon Richmond, making Fredericksburgh (in railroad communication with Aquia Creek) his base of operations and supplies.

Against this change Gen. HALLECK urged many and serious objections, calling attention to the fact, that the higher up we crossed the river the shallower would be its waters and the more numerous its fords, as also to the fact that the country along this direct line was of a more level character, and presented fewer natural obstacles. His chief argument, however, was, that we were then moving on interior lines between Richmond and the rebel army, "Gen. LEE's forces moving on the arc of a circle of which we held the chord." We were, therefore, many marches nearer the rebel capital than was the rebel army, and with proper dispatch it would, therefore, be impossible for Gen. LEE to overtake us before our arrival in Richmond.

To these reasons Gen. BURNSIDE offered no serious opposition—urging, however, the advantages of having water transportation to Aquia Creek, and the importance of exposing a line of communications as short as possible to the attacks of the enemy. He further stated that the transfer of base to Fredericksburgh was advised and urged by three-fourths of his brigade commanders, and by all his division and corps commanders, without exception.

Gen. HALLECK hereupon admitted that if the movement against Richmond were to be commenced *de novo*, from Washington, he would of course prefer the Fredericksburgh route, as the shortest in itself, and also as affording water transportation nearly half the way. But situated as our army then was at Warrenton, and looking at the importance of still covering our own Capital while advancing against the enemy's, he could not approve the proposed change, but must remain entirely in favor of the direct line of march, *via* Culpepper, Orange Courthouse, Hanover Courthouse, or such other variations of this general line as the developments of the march or the movements of the enemy might seem to call for. Nevertheless, in view of Gen. BURNSIDE's opinion, and the all but unanimous concurrence therein of the brigade, division and corps commanders charged with the immediate responsibility, he (Gen. HALLECK) could not take it upon himself to decide in the matter, for the reason that, were he to order the execution of his own plan, the officers intrusted with its details could not possibly feel (however earnest in their obedience) that confidence which is one of the first essentials of military success. Finding himself unable, therefore, to order the movement which seemed best and safest to his own judgment—while so radically disagreeing with the change proposed by the commanding and subordinate Generals, that he could not take the responsibility of giving it his sanction—he would therefore refer the whole matter to the President, as Commander-in-Chief, laying before him both plans impartially, with a full statement of the arguments on either side, the President's decision to be final.

This promise was faithfully executed, and the result was a decision in favor of the movement *via* Fredericksburgh, the President not failing to attach due weight to the objections urged against it by Gen. HALLECK, but deeming it—and who shall say improperly—a thing of paramount importance that the commanding and subordinate Generals of the Army of the Potomac should feel themselves engaged in a movement which was of their own selection, and in which they had confidence. This is the whole statement of the case, and perhaps—though entertaining due respect for the scruples which have thus far kept its details from the public—an earlier publication of the facts would have been of substantial service to the National cause.

Gen. BURNSIDE, it will be seen, acted upon the almost unanimous advice of those in his command best qualified to judge; nor can the President be blamed for having hesitated, as did Gen. HALLECK, to overrule a decision thus deliberately put forth.

The attack on LEE's position in rear of Fredericksburgh was one—despite all the cavils of non-military critics—which had nine chances in favor of its success against the fatal tenth, which made it a disaster, and there can be little doubt that had Gen. FRANKLIN taken every cartridge from his men, and sent them forward with the bayonet only against the insignificant works on the enemy's left, the fortunes of the day would have worn a different complexion, and the battle of Fredericksburgh would hereafter have lived in military annals as one of the best-planned and most daringly executed achievements of modern war.

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FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTER, Monday, Jan. 12.

Col. H. F. CLARK, Chief of Commissary Stores, has ordered that all the hides and tallow of beeves slaughtered for the Army of the Potomac shall hereafter be delivered at the post commissary at Alexandria, and there sold at public auction to the highest bidder. The number slaughtered varies from 150 to 200 per day.

Another Blockade Runner.

HALIFAX, N. S., Monday, Jan. 12.

The steamer *Princess Royal*, reported for New-York, has sailed for Nassau.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

The Rebels Defeated at Springfield.

They Retire Leaving their Wounded in Our Hands.

A Large Force in Pursuit.

The Rebels Encountered at Hartsville.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 12.

Late last night Gen. CURTIS received dispatches from Col. CRABB, commanding at Springfield, Mo., that the rebels were repulsed at every advance on that place, and that our forces held the town.

Our loss is seventeen killed. The number of wounded is not yet ascertained.

We buried thirty-five rebels, and many more were taken off the field. They left a large number of wounded in our hands.

But little of the town of Springfield was destroyed, and this was done by our own troops.

The rebels have almost wholly destroyed the telegraph between Springfield and Sand Spring.

Gen. CURTIS has three columns of troops marching after the enemy.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. CURTIS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 12.

The following dispatch has been received at headquarters here:

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.

Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

I have good news from Springfield. Our troops have repulsed the rebels and we hold the place.

The rebels were retreating.

I have three columns going toward them.

Gen. BROWN loses an arm.

Col. CRABB, of the Nineteenth Iowa Regiment, succeeds him in command.

The troops, including the enrolled militia, behaved nobly.

S. R. CURTIS, Major-General.

MORE FIGHTING IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Monday, Jan. 12.

Gen. CURTIS has received a dispatch from Major COLLINS, commanding the post of Lebanon, Mo., stating that at 3 o'clock Saturday morning 700 Federals at Hartsville attacked 4,000 rebels, with five cannon, under MARMADUKE and PORTER, and drove them five miles South. The rebels then took a circuit and returned to Hartsville, when the fighting recommenced and continued till sundown. Our loss was 35 killed and wounded. The rebel loss was 150.

THE BANKS EXPEDITION.

Letter by the Arago—Affairs at Baton Rouge—Burning of the State House—Secession Becoming Rampant in New-Orleans—The Slave Question—Approaching 1st of January, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1862.

I sent you a very long and full account yesterday (per *Arago*) of all that had occurred up to that date; but there is so much mystery here respecting the departure of mail communications with New-York, that we not unfrequently find ourselves "in the wrong boat." Thus it turns out now that although the captain of the *Arago* believed, and told me, that he was on his way direct to New-York, I find this morning, only half an hour before the *Matanzas* leaves, that he was bound to Hilton Head! Of course it will make my letter of somewhat stale date, and leaves me but a few minutes to enter into any details in this. Fortunately my last was on such general, though important topics, as to be worthy of consideration, even if a few days' later in arrival.

News has just reached us, from parties who have just arrived from Baton Rouge, that night before last (Sunday) a fire was discovered in the State House building. It was occupied at the time by United States soldiers below, and Confederate prisoners in the upper part. Some think it was the work of rebel incendiaries, but the investigation carried through by Gen. GROVER led to the conclusion that the cause was from badly-constructed flues, and entirely the result of accident. The building was almost completely consumed.

Nothing new is given respecting the movements of our troops, of any consequence. Reinforcements are constantly arriving, and an occasional skirmish takes place with the pickets, but beyond that, all is in *statu quo*. Preparations here are still going on on a grand scale, and it is reported that the great work will now very soon begin.

I am sorry to say that evidences daily increase of a desire on the part of the Secessionists to break through the wholesome restraint under which they were kept by the strong arm of Gen. BUTLER. The following audacious paragraph made its appearance this morning in the columns of the *National Advocate*—the rebel organ here:

"On a former occasion we expressed the opinion, that it would be wise to make the best of our position. It had come upon us, and we could not help ourselves—that what could not be cured must be endured—that we could not expect a change, unless the brave men of the army, who had fought as men had never before fought, should win by further progress an acknowledgment of a separate Confederacy. Their deeds of valor having continued to prosper, now is the time for the victors to propose an armistice. The others cannot be expected to do this. Let an armistice be agreed upon for the purpose of negotiating a peace, and there will not be any more fighting. Humanity requires such a course. Let all parties triumph over their false pride and put an end to this unfortunate war, without further bloodshed and without inquiring who has been to blame."

Of course this has created no little excitement among every loyal citizen and soldier in the place, and the question is simply, "Will Gen. BANKS permit such incendiarism and defiance of his authority?" That it has been brought to his especial notice, I have reason to know, and it will be curious to watch his treatment of it. Nobody who knows Gen. BANKS supposes, for a moment, that lenient and affable as he is to all who merit his kindness, he is prepared, any more than his predecessor, to allow rebel sympathisers thus to flaunt at and defy his government with impunity.

To-morrow is the last day of this year, and the next sunrise after that will usher in the momentous first of January, to which so many anxious thoughts are turning—some with equanimity, others with fear and apprehension. I have so fully discussed the whole bearing of this question in my last letter,—relating important interviews I have had with leading planters here, and their opinion upon this grave subject,—that I do not propose to enter fully into it at present. I shall have full opportunities of watching the arrival of the day, and noticing all the social changes—if any—that may accompany its advent, and will send you full particulars.

The Texas movement remains, to all appearances, just where it was. Gov. HAMILTON is still here, the charm of a large circle of sympathetic and admiring friends, who are anxious to follow his fortunes anywhere, and to see him have a chance of restoring his distracted country to her former prosperity. But, like everything else we undertake, there seems to be a screw loose somewhere. For any good that Gov. HAMILTON can be doing to Texas, from his headquarters in New-Orleans, he might just be as well in Timbuctoo. The fact is that everybody is puzzling his head to imagine what *any* of us are doing here, while our armies are melting like snow before Fredericksburgh. NAPOLEON's plan—and very closely followed by the rebels—was to come down upon the weak points of the enemy with overwhelming force. We seem to prefer the reverse plan of dividing up our forces into little fragments, for the sake of being cut up in detail. It does not seem, so far, to be any improvement upon NAPOLEON's idea; but I presume the Government knows what it is doing. The NEW-YORK TIMES is largely quoted here, and the opinions it has advocated on this subject, from the very first, fully indorsed by every sensible man with whom I converse.

The *National Advocate*, the rebel organ in New-Orleans, has been suppressed to day, and a military guard is now in possession of the premises. The proceedings of the *Advocate* had, for the last few days, been of a character to incense every loyal citizen in the place, and bid fair, unless peremptorily stopped, to lead to a breach of the peace. Every insinuation that could be thrown out—every quotation that could be culled from the rebel papers, calculated to foster rebellion and throw discredit upon our arms and Government—found a place in its columns, and were most impudently paraded, sometimes with comments, in which the rebels were openly treated as our "victors," with recommendations for us to succumb.

The *Advocate* seems to have gone too far, however, in counting upon the leniency of Gen. BANKS as an opportunity for its disloyal manifestations. It has yet to learn that whatever kindliness of treatment Gen. BANKS may intend to exercise toward those who are at present under his military government, a toleration of open treason and anarchical proceedings will form no part of it.

NEMO.

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

EXCITEMENT RELATIVE TO THE U. S. SENATORSHIP.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, Jan. 12.

A resolution was presented in the Senate this afternoon by M. B. LOWRY, setting forth that in consequence of numerous inflammatory newspaper articles having lately appeared, and that danger of violence was to be apprehended in the election of a United States Senator, the Senate adjourn till Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. The resolution passed the first reading by a strict party vote, and was then laid over till to-morrow morning. Should it pass previous to 12 o'clock, an election cannot take place, and the position remains vacant for one year.

The city is filled with thousands of strangers Great excitement prevails.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, Jan 12—10 P. M.

The Republican caucus has just adjourned, without making a nomination for the Senatorship. They sat with closed doors. Intimations are thrown out that Mr. WILMOT will be nominated to-morrow morning.

Mr. LOWRY's resolution, offered this afternoon, will probably not be pressed to a final vote.

On the first ballot in the Democratic caucus, Buckalew received 19 votes, Campbell 16, Hughes 11, Foster 10, Black 5, Gov. Porter 1, the balance scattering. The second ballot resulted: Buckalew 29, Campbell 18, Foster 8, Hughes 12, and the balance scattering. The sixth ballot resulted: Buckalew 40, Campbell 19, Hughes 8. This nominated BUCKALEW as the Democratic candidate for United States Senator.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Jan. 12.

Arrived ship *Kirby*, from New-York. Also, arrived steamer *Pacific*, with $90,000 in treasure, from Oregon and British Columbia.

Sailed steamer *Scotland*, for Hong Kong, with $90,000 in treasure, and other California produce, valued at $60,000.

The *Scotland* is one of four steamers of a thousand tons each, owned by a British Company, who design establishing a line between San Francisco, Japan and China, if they should receive such encouragement as to warrant it.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Jan. 12.

Sailed, ship *Washington* for Hong Kong, carrying Californiaproduce and $26,000 in treasure

Sailed, ship *Merrimac* for Liverpool, with 30,000 sacks of wheat.

Resolutsons indorsing the Emancipation Proclamation, after an extended debate, passed both Houses of the Legislature, eight Senators and eleven Assemblymen opposing them.

The coinage of the Branch Mint of San Francisco, for the past year, amounted to eighteen millions.

Gen. Butler.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 12.

Gen. BUTLER will visit this city, to-morrow, and will have a public reception, and probably address our citizens in Faneuil Hall. A meeting was held in the Exchange Reading-room, to-day, for the purpose of taking measures to manifest the public appreciation of the services of Gen. BUTLER to his country.

The Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 12.

To-morrow (Tuesday) is motion day.

DAY CALENDAR.—Nos. 22, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 882 as 36½.

These are the first ten causes on the Calendar next to the one on argument, and others may be added at the close of the day.

Illinois Senatorial Election.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Monday, Jan. 12.

W. A. RICHARDSON was elected Senator this afternoon. The vote stood for RICHARDSON, 66; for Gov. YATES, 37.

Gen. Hunter's Departure for the South.

It is expected that Gen. HUNTER and Staff will sail to-morrow (Wednesday) in the Government transport steamship *Ariel*. The chief officers of Gen. HUNTER's Staff are as follows: Lieut.-Col. M. R. Morgan, Maj. Edw. W. Smith, Lieut.-Col. J. J. Elwell, Maj. Edw. Wright, Lieut.-Col. J. H. Wilson, Maj. Gideon Scull, Capt. S. W. Stockton, Col. Fessenden, Capt. A. M. Kinzie, Capt. R. W. Thompson, Lieut. Hay, and Lieut.-Col. C. G. Halpine, Assistant Adjutant-General

MILITARY COLONIZATION OF FLORIDA.

Interesting Majority and Minority Reports of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives.

The following are the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, to whom was referred the joint resolutions of Senator BINGHAM, of Ohio, proposing a military colonization of Florida:

MAJORITY REPORT.

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the joint resolution authorizing the President to accept the services of 20,000 volunteers, for service in the State of Florida, for the term of nine months, to be mustered out of service in that State, beg leave to submit the following report:

Recognizing the importance of whatever measure may tend to the defeat of the unprovoked and iniquitous rebellion against the Government, your Committee have given to this resolution and the enterprise it contemplates careful consideration. To lay the foundations of a free and Christian State is, at all times, a work of honor, in which the statesman may take a patriotic pride, but to firmly plant such foundations upon the ruins of a malignant rebellion, and thus organize order out of chaos, and transform treason into loyalty, in a time like this, to an American Congress, becomes no less than an imperious duty.

Florida, in territory, is one of the largest States of the Union, containing 38,000,000 acres of land, of which broad domain, 21,000,000 acres are still unsold Government lands, subject to entry under the liberal provisions of the Homestead law. Much of the other 17,000,000 acres is in the present possession of undisguised and active rebels, and may at once be put upon the market under the righteous requirements of the Confiscation and Tax laws.

Her peninsular position, and the Gulf stream running down her entire eastern coast, commands for Florida an equability of climate that makes residence within her borders desirable, and secures advantages to the agriculturist not to be met with elsewhere through all the extent of our territory.

For the growth and exportation of naval stores, and the leading articles of commerce, she offers unexcelled facilities. Indeed, with her longer season, and sure exemption from frost, she has a decided advantage over Louisiana, even in the cultivation of the sugar-cane, and has probably a larger district than any other State fitted for the growth of long staple cotton, and is, indeed, the only State where may be successfully grown the Cuba tobacco.

While all the great staples of the Southern temperate zone flourish throughout Florida, in her southern and eastern sections may be cultivated in their luxuriance the fruits and plants of the tropics.

Large tracts of live oak and pine of almost priceless value to our navy abound in Florida, and whose possession for such use would be warranted at almost any cost.

By position, Florida commands the Gulf. To economize time, and save to the rich and growing commerce of Mobile and New Orleans, Texas and our Pacific coast the perils of the voyage around her sunken keys, the National Government, previous to the rebellion, by generous donations of public lands, secured the building of a railroad across her territory from the Atlantic to the Gulf.

Considerations growing out of each and all of these facts, thus briefly alluded to in the investigation which the subject has prompted, have pressed themselves upon your Committee, and, we doubt not, will suggest themselves as of weighty importance to every member of the House.

But your Committee would beg leave to suggest other considerations connected with the proposition of even more present importance. Through the fear and threatenings of a reign of terror, Florida has been driven into open rebellion against the Government and Union, scores of her loyal citizens brutally murdered, and hundreds driven into exile, or, at the point of the bayonet, forced into the rebel ranks. Her loyal citizens in exile are importuning the Government for protection, that they may return to their desolated possessions, and rebuild their once beautiful homes and throw the old flag again to the breeze. Twenty thousand resolute, loyal men placed upon the soil with guns in their hands, will be sufficient protection for these loyal men and themselves, and Florida will at once return to her old allegiance and to the prompt and honorable discharge of all the duties of a loyal State. To erect the pillars of a free and loyal commonwealth upon such ruins is, certainly, a work that must command the homage of every patriotic heart. But more than this, even, is promised by this enterprise. It offers a refuge for the thousands of freemen pressing our lines a place at once ready, cheaply reached, and where they may find, with equitable remuneration, abundance of employment in labors with which they are familiar, and in a climate admirably adapted to their wants; and under the fostering care of friendly legislation and friendly institutions, rapid progress into a higher and more useful individual and social position.

And while so much of good is to be secured, and adapting its usefulness so happily to the needs of this very time, your Committee are glad to be able to remind the House that the enterprise has also an economical phase. The loyal armed occupation of Florida relieves the Navy of 1300 miles of blockade, at an expense of $12,000 per day. Not only relieves the National Treasury of this large daily expenditure, but what is by no means of less importance, gives these numerous vessels liberty for service elsewhere.

Thus your committee have briefly alluded to some of the more important points suggested by the consideration of this resolution and they feel themselves compelled by these motives of economy, by the practical force of these suggestions, of philanthropy and considerations of commercial advantages, and national powers, and by the patriotic desire to strike the rebellion a telling blow, and to give assurances to all traitors that while they may cast away their rights of citizenship and protection, not an acre of the National domain may be taken out from under the protection of the old flag and the occupancy of its loyal defenders, to recommend the passage of the joint resolutions.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES BUFFINTON,
For a majority of the Committee.

MINORITY REPORT

The undersigned has been unable to concur with the majority of the Committee on Military Affairs in their report recommending the adoption of the resolution of Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, to authorize the raising of 20,000 volunteers to serve for nine months in the State of Florida, and then to be discharged there.

Not that he is unwilling to see all, if need be, of the military power of the Government put forth for the suppression of the rebellion.

But that he has been unable to discern the wisdom of selecting Florida to the exclusion of other States, as the theatre of the services of this corps, when other volunteers are required to go wherever their services are needed, or why nine months should be fixed as their term of service, when three years or during the war is the usual term required of others.

It would be a peculiar misfortune if our arms should meet with signal failure or disaster in the adjoining States of Georgia or Alabama for want of the cooperation of this corps, who might refuse to cross the line of Florida, because they were enlisted only to serve in that State.

If the territory of the oppressed loyal people of East Tennessee or Western Texas, or the mountains of Kentucky; or the lines of communication between the Ohio river and our armies in middle Tennessee, or similar lines between our armies in the State of Mississippi, and the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers had, as now, been selected as the theatre of the service of 20,000 nine months volunteers, there would have been some reason for such a movement.

In one case a devotion to the Government, which has been truer just as oppression and wrongs have been greater, would have met with some of that much needed protection they have so gallantly merited, and they would have found cause for hope, if not for gratitude, in that recognition of their virtue, and of their fidelity to their Government, for which they have suffered so much. In the other case our Government might have been preserved from those annoying interruptions to which they have so often been subjected, and would have enabled the soldiers of longer terms and better discipline who have been detailed at times for that branch of the service, to participate in those victories which might thus have rendered complete and fruitful, instead of being, as some of them have, little better than drawn battles; and might also have prevented some very disastrous and mortifying surrenders.

With all due deference to the arguments and opinions that have influenced others, the undersigned has been unable to discover that this is altogether a military movement, or even a movement demanded by a military necessity—the more so, since it does not seem to be disguised by the friends of the measure that the scheme is favored, if indeed it is not to be controlled, by the distinguished and energetic philanthropist, ELI THAYER, who is confessedly influenced by a zeal, if not by an ambition, to become the founder of a new and great colony, under peculiar circumstances.

If there are fertile and uncultivated lands in the State of Florida, that would repay the courage and enterprise of emigrants who desire to plant a colony there, those lands are owned by Government or by individuals. If by the former, they are, no doubt, *for sale*, and if by the latter they have the right to own and occupy them. The rigid enforcement of the Confiscation acts of last Session might interrupt that right; but, in that event, it might be gratifying to anxious emigrants to know that those lands would then, probably, sell very cheap.

The undersigned is not unmindful of the great advantages derived to a government by the development of its agricultural, nor of the fostering care it should be extended to this, the great foundation of all other interests. But he ventures to suggest that the direction of emigration may be safely left to the taste and interests of intelligent citizens, and that whatever assistance is due from Government to assist settlers in developing a given territory of country, could be more opportunely rendered after our unpaid soldiers of three years term have been paid their dues, and thus enabled to send home a much longed for and sadly needed support to their sorrowing wives and suffering children.

He would further suggest that whenever it is proper to encourage or assist emigration to a given region within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, it ought to be done without reference to the political opinions of the emigrants, and hopes it will not be seriously urged, as within the power of the Constitution, to spend the substance of the Government in demonstrating any given political creed. In any event, no pains should be taken to risk the inauguration of a local conflict by sending settlers into a State whose institutions, and the feeling of whose people are so opposed to the connections and feelings of the new-comers.

It was much hoped that the experience of the whole country in the results realized by sending and exciting emigrants from different sections of the country, and of violently opposed political opinions and feelings, and for the attainment of political ends, into the same community in Kansas, would have proved a lesson not so soon to be forgotten.

The undersigned will venture to hope that if, after these 20,000 volunteers are discharged, the fortunes of war should vary, and the region of their settlement which they aspire to reclaim from the morass and the wilderness, and to make it blossom as the rose, should fall under the control of any Government other than the United States, an event which he hopes is as improbable as it is contrary to his wishes, that they will then find means to maintain themselves in their new position, either as friends or enemies of such Government, without imposing upon this Government any further outlay in the premises.

The undersigned regrets being constrained to think that the prosecution of the scheme will prove a prostitution of the powers of the Government, and an unhappy deviation from the avowed objects of the war, on the part of the Government, as declared by Congress.

Respectfully submitted,
GEO. H. HEAMAN.

Our Paris Correspondent.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your admirable correspondent in Paris, "Malakoff," in his last letter, mentions what should be particularly noted—confirmation there of the justice of Gen. BUTLER's confiscation of money intended for payment of purchase of clothing for the rebel army, through a house in New-Orleans, but which was so learnedly pronounced all wrong by REVERDY JOHNSON, and the amount restored.

"The head of the house in the Rue La Fitte," I presume is the "*Baron* D'HILLIER," or SEILLIER. I happen to know something of the house's operations in uniforms and arms for the rebels, last Winter, and if they only realized the one-half what was charged for their adventures they made a good thing of it.

"The Baron," is one of the characters developed under the Emperor. During the Crimean war, he made immense sums by engaging the products of the Lancashire, (England) Mills, and selling the cloths to the French Government. One of our diplomats, who knows all about such matters, told me the Baron had made sixty millions of francs on his various contracts.

I beg to commend the letters of "Malakoff" to your readers as from one of the most intelligent, discreet and reliable gentlemen abroad.

He is, every way—in his qualifications and points of character—the right man in the right place.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7. G. P. S.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Jan. 12, 1863.

Present—William Walsh, Esq., President.

Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Bill of William Gallagher, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up the polls of the Fifth District, Nineteenth Ward, for the charter election.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby authorized and directed to furnish the members of the Common Council with the usual books, maps and stationery, including badges of office.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Froment—

Resolved, That the annual message of His Honor the Mayor be taken from the table and referred to the following Committees:

So much as relates to the war, and the contribution of the City to the war, be referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

So much as relates to the finances, charities, and corrections, and Central Park, be referred to the Committee on Finance.

So much as relates to Harbor Defences, and the armed steamer *Alabama*, be referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

So much as relates to the sanitary interests of the City and sewerage, be referred to the Committee on Public Health.

So much as relates to the Croton Aqueduct, be referred to the Committe on Croton Aqueduct Department.

So much as relates to the street paving, curb and guttering of streets, be referred to the Committee on Streets.

So much as relates to the Fire Department, and Department for Inspection of Public Buildings, be referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

So much as relates to the defects of the Charter, be referred to a special committee of three.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Boole—

Whereas, It is apparent to the most superficial observer that ere the lapse of many years some general plan must be devised looking to the paving of the streets of this City exclusively with trap-block pavement in streets that have never been paved, as well as substituting that description of pavement in all streets now paved with cobble-stones; and

Whereas, The advantages of trap-block pavement over the ordinary cobble-stones are so obvious as to commend themselves to every reflecting mind at all conversant with the subject, and upon investigation are sure to convince the most skeptical; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Streets be and is hereby authorized and directed to prepare and present to this Board a plan having in view the paving and repaving of all the streets of this City with trap-block pavement, the work to be done within a given period, say ten years, by contract and to the lowest bidder, pursuant to the provisions of the Charter; the said plan to include the proportion of the expense to be borne by the property owners, the City, the Railroad Companies, &c., and such other regulations and conditions as may commend themselves to the Committee.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen for the present year be and they are hereby authorized and directed to continue the examination of the accounts and monetary transactions of the Board of Central Park Commissioners, as provided in a preamble and resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That David T. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council, be and he is hereby requested to prepare the annual Manual of the Corporation of the City of New-York for the present year, and cause the same to be published under his direction and supervision.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to report to the Board, at his earliest convenience, the condition of the Battery enlargement, with reference to the execution of the contract therefor, and all such information as may be in his possession, or which he may be able to obtain, together with such suggestions as he may deem proper to make, relative to the completion of the contemplated enlargement of the Battery.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips be and they are hereby authorized and directed to make or cause to be made an examination of the wharves, Piers and slips belonging, in whole or in part, to the City, and that they report to this Board at an early day the present condition with respect to needed repairs, the removal of illegal incumbrances on wharves, piers and obstructions to slips, together with such recommendations and suggestions on the subject as may present themselves to the Committee.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That the sum of forty dollars be and hereby is appropriated to procure badges for the Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department, in addition to the sum of one hundred dollars, heretofore appropriated, the original resolution contemplating the manufacture of only five badges, while seven have been ordered by the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That copies of the compilation of the laws of this State relating particularly to the City, recently completed under the direction and supervision of David T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk of the Common Council, be furnished to the members of the Common Council, the heads of the several Departments of the City Government, and the Judges of the several Courts; and be it also

Resolved, That a sufficient number of copies of the said compilation be placed on sale to supply the public demand therefor; the cost or price per copy to be six dollars, the number so to be placed on sale to be left discretionary with the Clerk of the Common Council, who shall report the number to the Comptroller, the proceeds thereof to be paid into the City Treasury.

Which was adopted.

Subsequently, Alderman Jeremiah moved that such action be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause the necessary repairs, alterations and additions to be made to the portion of the Hall of Records in use as the office of the Comptroller.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That the sunken lots between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, East River, be filled in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Boole—

Whereas, By ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor July one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, West Washington Market has been designated as one of the public markets of the City of New-York, therefore,

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION ONE. There shall be a Deputy Collector of City Revenue, a Clerk and Deputy Clerk of West Washington Market, who shall be appointed in the same manner as the Deputy Collector and Clerks of the other public markets of the City are now appointed.

SECTION TWO. The Deputy Collector of City Revenue to be appointed in pursuance of this ordinance shall receive as compensation the sum of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum; the Clerk shall receive a compensation of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and the Deputy Clerk shall receive a compensation of one thousand dollars per annum.

SECTION THREE. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That Orson D. Munn be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That John Fettretch be and is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds for the City and County of New-York.

Which was adopted—

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid from the junction of Eighth-avenue and Broadway to the southeasterly corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway, forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That Broadway, between Fiftieth and Fifty-ninth streets, be paved with Belgian pavement under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts be built in One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from the First-avenue to the Harlem River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That crosswalks be laid at the intersections of One Hundred and Tenth-street and Second-avenue immediately, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That Nineteenth-street, between Broadway and First-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half at the expense of the property-owners and one-half at the expense of the City; the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance adopted therefor.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That the resolution passed by the late Board of Aldermen, complimentary to its President, John T. Henry, Esq., be engrossed and framed, at an expense not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, which amount is hereby appropriated therefor, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to pay the amount upon the presentation of the proper vouchers.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be requested to inform the Board at his earliest convenience what steps have been taken to carry out the provisions of the resolution adopted December ten, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, relative to the discontinuing of the leases now in force on lands declared open for market purposes between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, Avenue C and the East River.

Which was adopted.

By the same

Resolved, That the City Inspector be requested to inform this Board what measures have been taken for the necessary accommodation of farmers, gardeners &c., in the transaction of their business in the land owned by the City and declared open for market purposes lying between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets Avenue C. and the East River.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be requested to inform this Board what measures have been taken to place land in a proper condition owned by the City and declared open for Market purposes lying between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets Avenue C. and the East River.

Which was adopted

By Alderman Hardy—

Resignation of Peter B. Sweeney as a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was accepted.

Whereupon he presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That Charles W. Lawrence be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York, in place of Peter B. Sweeney, resigned.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Froment—

Whereas, The Common Council of the City of New-York have appointed a greater number of Commissioners of Deeds than authorized by law; and

Whereas, It is highly important that the action of the Common Council should be legalized in this matter; therefore be it

Resolved, That if the Board of Councilmen concur, the Counsel to the Corporation be and is hereby directed to memorialize the Legislature of the State of New-York on behalf of the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New-York for the passage of a bill legalizing the acts of the Common Council in reference to the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Boole—

Whereas, In consequence of various changes which have been made in the laws concerning the administration of municipal affairs in this City since the last revision of the ordinance relating to the Department of Finance, some portions of the said ordinance have become inoperative, and the number of officers and clerks in said Department having been necessarily increased by the gradual increase of the public business, the positions, duties and compensation of whom have not been fully and properly defined; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Ordinances be and they are hereby directed to confer with the Comptroller and other financial officers of the Corporation, and to report an amendatory ordinance, which shall define the position, duty and compensation of each employe of the Corporation in the various offices and bureaux of said Department, and embrace such other regulations as in the judgment of said Committee may be necessary for the guidance of said officers and clerks in the proper discharge of their official duties.

Which was referred to Committee on Ordinances.

By Alderman Froment—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to fit up and furnish the room heretofore used as a committee room, adjoining the room used as the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, as a private room for the exclusive use of the members of the Board of Aldermen, the work to be done, and the necessary fixtures, furniture, &c., to be finished under the direction of a Special Committee of three members of the Board, at an expense not to exceed the sum of —— dollars.

Which, by unanimous consent, was adopted.

By Alderman Reed—

Resolved, That Henry A. Tailer be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was adopted

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That the President of this Board be and he is hereby duly requested to fill the vacancies of the Select Committee appointed to proceed to Washington for the body of the late Adjutant Latting.

Which was adopted.

And the President appointed Alderman Hardy to fill such vacancy.

By the same—

Resolved, That the name of Aman Anderson, in the list of Commissioners of Deeds, recently appointed, be corrected, so as to read Armour C. Anderson.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the name of Vincent M. Clark, lately appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, be alterod so as to read Vincent Clark.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Resolved, That Giles C. Coggeshall be and hereby is appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That the name of William Glonart, recently appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, be altered so as to read William Gronert, the same being a clerical error.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Boole,

Whereas, under authority of the Common Council, duly approved by the Mayor on December twenty-five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one (vide Proceedings of the Common Council, page 338) David T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk of the Common Council, has prepared a new and revised compilation of the laws of the State, relating particularly to this City, up to, and including the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, which work is of particularly great value and importance to officers of the City Government, and will be eagerly sought for by all those interested in municipal affairs; therefore, be it

Resolved, That five thousand (5,000) copies of the work be printed and bound for, and at the expense of, the Corporation under the direction and supervision of the Clerk of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

REPORT

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the annexed report of a like Committee of the Board of Councilmen, of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in favor of authorizing "the Comptroller to issue, from time to time, as shall be required, the further sum of three hundred thousand dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six," &c., respectfully

REPORT:

That it was the intention of the Committee, previous to recommending the appropriation of an additional dollar of the money of the people of the City, to enter upon and complete their examination of the affairs of the Commissioners of the Park, in respect to the expenditure of the vast sums of money heretofore appropriated by the Common Council; the legality of the act of the Legislature organizing and appointing the said Commission; their exercise of despotic and irresponsible powers in the control of property as much belonging to the Corporation of this City, as does its City Hall, together with many other subjects of great importance and unusual interest to the taxpayers of this City—but representations have been made to your Committee that poor laboring men and mechanics, who have been in the employ of the Commissioners, are actually suffering for the want of the absolute necessaries of life, at this inclement season of the year, owing to the inability of the Commissioners to pay them their hard-earned wages, which is, and has been at best but a miserable pittance, doled out to the employes on the Park so sparingly as almost to convey the impression that the Park Commission is but a vast eleemosynary institution, maintained and supported by private benevolence or public charity; while to capitalists, persons employed in furnishing supplies needed in the construction of the Park, sub-contractors and others of a like character, the most liberal remuneration, it is asserted, is given. Of the former position assumed by your Committee in regard to the mechanics and laborers, there is no question as to the correctness of the statement contained in the report, while the truth of the latter is yet to be definitely ascertained, the result of which inquiry will be reported to the Board in due time.

For the present your Committee have concluded to forego their expressed determination in reference to making farther appropriations, and are in favor of authorizing an additional issue of the stock of the Central Park Improvement Fund, sufficient to meet the indebtedness of the Commission to the class of persons employed as mechanics and laborers, and also a sum sufficient to pay for the services employed in the care and preservation of the grounds and its embelishments pending the investigation which your Committee are determined to prosecute, and terminate at as early a day as possible.

The Commissioners, in a communication addressed to the Common Council, and dated December twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, state that their present outstanding obligations amount to one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. This may be, and no doubt is, the fact, and but tends to confirm the opinion now almost universally prevalent that Commissions appointed by the State to administer local municipal trusts, particularly when forced upon a people in direct opposition to their wishes, is wrong in principle, opposed to the best interests of all municipal corporations, and, your Committee believe, in direct violation not only of your chartered rights, but of the Constitution itself. If this Commission can without authority, involve the City in debt to the amount of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, what is to prevent it increasing the amount to an unlimited extent. And the same question is pertinent to every Commission, now in existence in the City, that owes its origin to the baneful effects of State Legislative interposition, in the Municipal Government of the City, so prolific of commissions for the past seven years.

Your Committee do not feel inclined at this time to give their opinions or views in full, on this subject, but will await some other, and more fitting opportunity to do so more at length. The pressing necessities of the workmen engaged on the Park, have appealed so irresistibly to their feelings, that they have been constrained to forego their previous determination, and recommend that the sum of fifty thousand dollars additional of the Stock of the Central Park Improvement Fund, be immediately issued. The following resolution, conferring upon the Comptroller the requisite authority, is therefore recommended for your adoption.

Resolved, That the Comptroller of the City of New-York, be, and he is hereby authorized to issue, a further sum of fifty thousand dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of 1876, created by an ordinance of the Common Council of the City of New-York, approved April 25, 1860, in pursuance of chapter 85, of the Laws of 1860.

F. I. A. BOOLE,
TERRENCE FARLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee on Finance.

Alderman Boole moved that the report be printed at length in all the Corporation papers and in the Herald, and that the same be laid over, and made the special order for the next meeting.

A division of the question being demanded,

The question was taken on the first part of the motion, viz: that the report be printed at length in all the Corporation papers and in the Herald.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Myers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, and Long—13.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Hall, McCool and Masterson—4.

The question was then taken on the second part of the motion, viz: that the same be laid over and made the special order of business for the next meeting.

Which was carried.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the City Inspector, transmitting his Annual Report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was received, laid on the table, and the usual number of copies ordered to be printed in document form.

Subsequently, such action was reconsidered.

Alderman Boole moved that five thousand copies be printed in document form.

Which was carried.

A communication was received from the City Inspector, nominating Health Wardens and Assistants.

Which was received, and the nominations confirmed by the following, vote, viz.:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Long—9.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Hall, McCool, Ryers, Masterson, Froment, Farley—7

A communication was received from the Public Administrator, transmitting his annual report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was received, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed in document form.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting the fourth quarterly report of the Auditor for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Alderman Henry moved that the same be received, laid on the table, and three thousand copies printed in document form.

Alderman Masterson moved to amend such motion by striking therefrom "three thousand" and inserting in lieu thereof "one thousand."

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Hall, McCool, Masterson, Froment—5.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

And the original motion of Alderman Henry was carried.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of Treasury balance, December thirty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of Treasury balance, January ten, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, relative to change of grade in Sixty-fifth street, also in Eleventh-avenue, with recommendation therein.

Which was received and referred to the Committee on Roads.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, in regard to resolution passed, for construction of a bridge at the junction of Fourth-avenue and Seventy-first-street.

Which was received and referred to the Committee on Railroads.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR, THE MAYOR.

The following message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning, without his approval, resolutions appointing sundry Commissioners of Deeds:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, January 12, 1863.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I return, unapproved, the resolutions which originated in your honorable Board, appointing Samuel C. Reed, and seven others, Commissioners of Deeds.

My objection to these appointments is the same as that expressed in my Message of 15th December last, addressed to the Honorable the Board of Councilmen, on returning to them, without my approval, the appointments of one hundred and sixty-two Commissioners of Deeds, viz: that they are in excess of the number allowed by law.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received, laid on the table, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, and published at length in the papers employed by the Corporation.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from Naid Hose Company number Fifty-three, to attend their First Annual Ball, to be held at Irving Hall, Monday evening, January nineteen.

Which was accepted.

An invitation was received to attend the Annual Reunion of the M. T. Brennan Coterie, to take place at the Irving Rooms, Thursday evening, January twenty-second.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved that the City Inspector's Report, previously presented, be published in the Herald, and in all the Corporation papers.

Which was carried.

Alderman Boole moved that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet on Monday next, nineteenth instant, at one o'clock.

Which was carried.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES FOR EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THREE.

The President here announced the following as the Standing Committees for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three:

Alms-house Department.
Aldermen Froment, Masterson and Hall.

Arts and Sciences.
Aldermen Mitchell, McCool and Long.

Assessments.
Aldermen Froment, Masterson and Hall.

Cleaning Streets.
Aldermen Long, McCool and Chipp.

Croton Aqueduct Department.
Aldermen Henry, Hardy and Reed.

Ferries.
Aldermen Henry, Mitchell and Jeremiah.

Fire Department.
Aldermen McCool, Mitchell and Ryers.

Lamps and Gas.
Aldermen Long, Froment and Reed.

Lands and Places.
Aldermen Reed, Boole and Hardy.

Law Department.
Aldermen Hardy, Fox and Jeremiah.

Markets.
Aldermen Reed, Long and Ottiwell.

National Affairs.
Aldermen Farley, Mitchell, Henry, Boole and Ottiwell.

Ordinances.
Aldermen Hardy, Boole and Mitchell.

Police.
Aldermen Masterson, Jeremiah and Hall.

Printing and Advertising.
Aldermen Boole, Farley, Reed, Hardy and Ottiwell.

Public Health.
Aldermen Farley, Long and Ottiwell.

Public Buildings on Blackwell's Island, Randall's Island and Bellevue Establishment.
Aldermen Masterson, Fox and Ryers.

Repairs and Supplies.
Aldermen McCool, Henry and Reed.

Roads.
Aldermen Farley, Long and Masterson.

Railroads.
Aldermen Boole, Chipp, Mitchell, Long and Ottiwell.

Salaries and Offices.
Aldermen Hardy, Boole and Froment.

Sewers.
Aldermen Jeremiah, Farley and Hall.

Streets.
Aldermen Chipp, Boole and Hardy.

Taxes.
Aldermen Fox, Ryers and Masterson.

Wharves, Piers and Slips.
Aldermen Mitchell, Boole and Ottiwell.

Joint Committee on Accounts.
Aldermen Hardy, Boole, Mitchell, McCool and Ottiwell.

On motion, the Board then adjourned.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, January 12, 1863—5 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

PRESENT—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Jones, Healy, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtaling, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joice.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Joice—

Resolved, That chapter two, article three, section forty-six, of the ordinance reorganizing the Legislative Department, be amended so as to read as follows:

Section forty-six. There shall be two assistant clerks in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen, who shall perform such duties as shall be assigned to them by the Clerk and under his direction, who shall receive for their services an annual salary of one thousand dollars each.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Joice—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Broadway, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets, when appointed.

By Councilman Webster—

Whereas, Francis Kavanagh, of the Sixty-third Regiment, Irish Brigade, while nobly fighting for his adopted country, was mortally wounded at the battle of Antietam, and from the effects of which he died on the eighth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, leaving his wife and family in destitute circumstances; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the wife of deceased, Mrs. Mary Kavanagh, in the sum of ninety-six dollars, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the burial.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities, when appointed.

By the President—

Whereas, Brig.-Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher has, by his able generalship and by his distinguished courage upon the battle-field, won the esteem and gratitude of the citizens of his adopted country; and

Whereas, It is eminently proper that the Common Council of the City of New-York should show in some substantial manner its appreciation of his valuable services since the commencement of the rebellion; therefore,

Resolved, (if the Board of Aldermen concur,) That a Committee of five from each Board be appointed for the purpose of procuring a sword, sash, and belt, to be presented to Brigadier-General Thomas Francis Meagher, and that the sum of eight hundred dollars be appropriated therefor.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby directed to procure for the members of the Common Council a suitable badge, the customary books, batons, &c.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That the resolution approved by the Mayor, May twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, authorizing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for the construction of a first-class engine for the use of Engine Company number Twenty, be altered so as to read "a steam fire engine."

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That Sixty-seventh-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, be regulated and graded, and curb and gutter set, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets, when appointed.

By the same—

Resolved, That Sixty-sixth-street, from Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River, be regulated and graded, and curb and gutter set, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets, when appointed.

By Councilman ——

Resolved, That all papers in possession of the Clerk of this Board referred to Committees in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, be referred to the appropriate Committees when appointed.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That the resolution approved by the Mayor March thirteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, granting to A. J. Hackley the use of dumping grounds, premises, &c., be and the same is hereby rescinded.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Webster—

Whereas, By ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, July second, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, West Washington market has been designated as one of the public markets of the City of New-York; therefore,

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

Section 1. There shall be a clerk and deputy clerk of West Washington market, who shall be severally appointed in the same manner as the clerks of the other public markets of the City of New-York are now appointed.

Section 2. The clerk to be appointed in pursuance of this ordinance shall receive a compensation of one thousand one hundred dollars per annum, and the deputy clerk shall receive a compensation of one thousand dollars per annum.

Section 3. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

By Councilman Sandford—

Resolved, That the New-Yorker Journal be and the same is hereby designated as a Corporation paper, in lieu of the New-Yorker Demokrat.

Which was referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising, when appointed.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That the New-Yorker Journal be and the same is hereby designated as one of the Corporation papers, and is authorized to publish the proceedings of the Common Council, and all other advertisements of the several Departments.

Councilman Hayes moved that the same be referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising, when appointed.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Jones, Healy, Riley, Sandford, Houghtaling, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—16.

Negative—Councilmen Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Cook, Joice—8

PETITION

By Councilman McConnell—

Petition of Edward G. Flynn, to be permitted to occupy shed or starting house of the Third-avenue Railroad Company, near the southern extremity of the Park, as a soda-water stand.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets, when appointed.

MOTION.

Councilman Haviland moved that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet on Wednesday next, the nineteenth instant, at five o'clock, P. M.

Which was carried,

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution that Orson D. Munn be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds.

Referred to Committee on Salaries and Officers, when appointed.

Resolution that the name of William Gednart, recently appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, be altered so as to read William Groenert, the same being a clerical error.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the name of Vincent M. Clark, lately appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, be altered so as to read Vincent Clark.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that Giles C. Coggeshall be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that John Fettretch be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices, when appointed.

Resolution that Henry A. Lailer be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices, when appointed.

Resignation of Peter B. Sweeny as a Commissioner of Deeds, with resolution appointing Charles W. Lawrence as a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of Peter B. Sweeny, resigned.

(By Board of Aldermen, resignation accepted, and resolution adopted.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the name of Amour Anderson, in the list of Commissioners of Deeds recently appointed, be corrected so as to read Armour C. Anderson.

Which was concurred in.

Preamble, with resolution, that the Counsel to the Corporation memorialize the State Legislature on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, for the passage of a bill legalizing the acts of the Common Council in reference to the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to fit up the room adjoining the room used as the Office of the Clerk of the Common Council, as a private room for the use of the Board of Aldermen; the work to be done under the direction of a Committee of the Board of Aldermen, &c.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies, when appointed.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received to attend the M. F. Brennan Coterie at the Irving Rooms, Thursday evening, January twenty-second.

Which was accepted.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning without approval sundry resolutions appointing Commissioners of Deeds.

Which was received, directed to be entered at length on the Minutes, laid on the table ten days and published under the direction of the Clerk.

On motion the Board then adjourned.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CITY INSPECTOR

For the Year 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL, No. 8 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held this day, the following Annual Report of the City Inspector was received, and ordered to be printed in document form, and in the Herald and the papers employed by the Corporation.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, No. 19 City-Hall-square, Chatham-street, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: In conformity with the requirements of the ordinance organizing the "Departments of the Municipal Government of the City of New-York," I have the honor to transmit herewith the Annual Report of this Department for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, containing, as will be found in the tables annexed, the number of deaths in the City, the diseases, sex, nativity, color and ages during that year; also, the number of births and marriages reported to this Department for the same period.

Attached are the reports of the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, the Registrar of Records and Statistics, and the Superintendent of Markets.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: The returns of marriages, births and deaths made to this Department during the year 1862, present the following results; Marriages, 2,596; births, 7,612; deaths, 21,244.

This decrease of mortality is the more satisfactory when we take into consideration the fact, that a large number of deaths here registered does not legitimately belong to the City, and should be so designated in a separate table, were such a thing practicable. I have reference to the deaths of soldiers brought to this City from our army for treatment for wounds received or diseases contracted in the field or camp. For reasons familiar to all, our City must be the recipient of many cases of this character, and deaths occurring from such causes should not with any pretence of justice be recorded as furnishing any evidence of the ratio of mortality which prevails among us. Even including these cases as embraced in the regularly recorded deaths of the City, we still have before us the gratifying evidence of a marked decrease in our bills of mortality; and a comparison between the sanitary condition of our City and that of London, whose system and regulations have been justly the theme of approbation, results greatly to our advantage. In confirmation of this remark, I refer to the official list as found in the report of the Registrar-General of England, for the period of three years, commencing with the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight and closing with one thousand eight hundred and sixty—these being the latest official lists received from that country. In comparison with the returns of this report, I have taken the mortuary statistics of this City for the last three years—namely, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, one thousand hundred and sixty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, or from the time that the undersigned entered upon his duties as City Inspector.

"The estimated population of London," says the Registrar-General in his last report, "is about two millions seven hundred and seventy-four thousand three hundred and thirty-eight."

The estimated population of this City is over one million, but we put it down at that number, which is accredited to it by the Census Bureau at Washington.

DEATHS IN LONDON TO EACH MILLION OF POPULATION.

Deaths.	To the Million.
1858—64,093	23,102 1-11
1859—62,616	22,569 2-3
1860—63,100	22,744 1-6

NEW-YORK CITY—POPULATION ONE MILLION.

	Deaths to the Million.
1860	22,718
1861	22,117
1862	21,244

EXCESS OF MORTALITY OF LONDON OVER NEW-YORK.

Thus it will be seen that during the three years above noted, the mortality of London has been in excess of the mortality of this City 2,344, or 781 in each year; and yet, in the face of these official facts, there has been an effort for years past to impress upon the public, and upon the State Legislature, the idea that the mortality of the City was in excess thousands over that of London in proportion to population. The object of these efforts has been exposed in previous reports; and however unsuccessful their authors may have been in carrying those objects into effect, they have been to some extent successful in disquieting the public mind. Impressions thus raised, however baseless, cannot be other than of an injurious tendency to the prosperity of the City and the business interests of its inhabitants. Misrepresentations of this character cannot be too severely condemned, although it is to be apprehended that they will be again repeated in the face of the most conclusive proof of their utter want of foundation.

HEALTH OF NEW-YORK AS COMPARED WITH THAT OF OTHER CITIES.

In my first annual report to the Common Council, I made use of this language, that "New-York City at this day can lay just claim to the privilege of being numbered with those of the most healthy of the world," an expression which brought upon the undersigned, from the parties above alluded to, not merely a contradiction, but the charge of willfully misrepresenting facts from personal and political motives. It again becomes my duty to reiterate the statement thus made, and to add to it the assertion that not only does the health of this city favorably compare with that of any other great metropolis, but that it is by far the most healthy of any of them. So far from lamenting our unhealthy condition, we have every cause for congratulation that, notwithstanding the drawbacks to health always presented in closely aggregated communities, we can exhibit a general bill of health superior to that of any large city in the civilized world.

In the above statement I have not given the mortality of Paris, for the reason that it is known to be greater than that of London, and I have referred more particularly to the latter because the health of that city has been again and again represented as being superior to that of New-York.

LIMITED POWERS OF THIS DEPARTMENT.

That this marked change in the health of the City can be much improved by a closer attention on the part of the Common Council to the various suggestions which, from time to time, have been placed before it by this Department, there can be no reason to doubt. Although the mortality of this City for the last three years is even less than it was ten years ago—with but two unimportant exceptions—when the population was one-third less than it is at present, it can still be largely reduced in the future by the passage of ordinances that would give to this Department such facilities as for three years past have been solicited at your hands. In matters which so largely concern the welfare of our citizens, the Department, having one peculiar interest in its charge, should be possessed of the power to act upon such emergencies as may arise, and not be made dependent upon the slow and uncertain progress of legislation to come to its aid. The interval thus lost may be followed by death and desolation, and the City may be visited by pecuniary and domestic evils, that cannot be estimated or, at this moment of tranquillity, appreciated by the confiding citizen. Rules, legislation applicable to other Departments of this City cannot always, without a risk of great injustice, be made to apply to this.

From the very organization of this Department, there is always some risk that the proper remedy will not be given at the proper time from the want of due authority on its part to be always prepared for any emergency that may arise. In a favorable condition of the public health, our authorities do not care to burden themselves with preparations against evils that are not before them, and when those evils visit us suddenly, our slow system of legislation comes in too late to be of any efficiency.

PREVENTIVE SYSTEMS OF LONDON AND PARIS.

In London, and in Paris, that which concerns the public health receives of all other subjects the prompt attention of the Government.

It acts upon every suggestion as soon as it is received from the official or officials having in immediate charge the sanitary affairs of the City or country. Thus amply provided with power, the Health Officer, or Department, is enabled to act with efficiency upon the first indication of the approach of pestilence, epidemic, or unusual sickness in the community. These officials are neither encumbered nor embarrassed in their operations, and possessing the means to act and at once, they are held to a strict accountability for the efficient performance of their duty. It seems to the undersigned that the mere statement of this system—always thoroughly organized and prepared for any emergency—when placed in distinction with our own, so defective in these elements of preparation and adaptation to immediate exigencies, of itself proves the great superiority of the former over the latter. Where in the civilized world is there to be found a system which in itself possesses less of ability to carry into effect the important and responsible duties intrusted to it, than is to be found in the one governing the sanitary welfare of this City? In exercising the utmost power within its control, it is not unfrequently compelled to assume responsibilities neither suggested nor authorized by the City Government; and however it may be sustained by the sense of the people, in this forced assumption of authority, it surely cannot be the part of policy or of wisdom, that a necessity should exist to compel such assumption.

The remedy for this state of things it is in the power of your honorable body to grant, and by giving to this Department greater efficiency for prompt and more effective action, the public health would not only be improved, but the City would be placed in a condition to meet and successfully resist the introduction and spread of disease. The measures necessary to accomplish this end have from year to year been presented to the Common Council; and in again calling their attention to the subject, I may be permitted to entertain the hope that the call will not be in vain. I shall have occasion, in the course of this report, again to call attention to the more important of these measures.

HEALTHY DISTRICTS BECOMING UNHEALTHY.

In examining the tables appended to this report, we find that, in those Wards or districts which, twenty-five years ago, were the most healthy, the mortality is now the greatest: which state of things is accounted for by the change of the inhabitants of those localities within the time mentioned. It would be an error to infer from this statement that those districts have undergone any change from their former natural sanitary advantages, or that they are less healthy than those sections of the City where the mortality has been less fatal. The excess of mortality is wholly attributable to other causes, some of which may be stated as follows—the general impoverished condition of the inhabitants, their inattention to cleanliness, the unwholesome food, obtained chiefly from the hucksters' wagons, the number of families occupying apartments in the same house, and the necessarily bad ventilation of these apartments; and when to these causes of disease is added the intemperate habits of many of these unfortunates, the causes of mortality are at once so clearly established, that further comment on such a condition of things would seem hardly necessary. But to the general announcement of these facts, many details of importance may be added. It will hardly be credited, that in this City there are over six thousand families living in underground cellars, which receptacles of disease are inhabited by eighteen thousand persons. There are also numerous tenement houses in this City, each containing from forty to eighty families. In many of these dwellings there are no water-closets, and the sink conveniences are insufficient for the accommodation of the inmates. The vessels used as necessaries, in many instances, are allowed to run over before emptied, thus adding to the already vitiated and poisonous atmosphere that is breathed in these abodes of disease and death. That life is short, and mortality great in these nestling places of corruption, is not to be wondered at. It is not alone the adults who suffer from this continuation of sickly influences. The poison inhaled by the parent becomes the inheritance of the child, and it is an unusual thing to find among the latter any of those evidences of vigorous health that are found with children in other parts of the City. The indifference of this class to cleanliness is deplorable, and is exhibited in every part of their dwellings, which remain for weeks and months unwashed, and even the application of lime wash to their walls and ceilings seems to be utterly out of use. It is almost needless to add that the mortality among the occupants of these places has become truly alarming. As some of these localities seem to be selected as the permanent abode of this class of unfortunates, it must readily be seen not only what must be the physical condition of the adults, but what inheritance and conformation of debility must attach to their offspring. A general unwillingness to hard labor prevails among the adult population of this class, the natural and necessary consequence of their decline in physical health.

UNDERGROUND CELLARS.

But, however deplorable is the condition of human misery, undergone by the occupants of tenement houses, it may be regarded as one of comfort compared with the inconveniences and sufferings of those living in underground cellars, almost without light, except that which occasionally finds admittance by the door, cut off in most cases from all circulation of air, close and damp, with no drain, and in many instances compelled to pump or bail out the stagnant water, which finds entrance by the rising of the tides or the heavy fall of rains—such is but an imperfect picture of the abodes which are occupied by thousands in our midst. Other sources of disease, which are the results of uncleanliness of every description, exist in these pestiferous dens until the very task of enumerating them becomes revolting. And as if it were not enough that the household atmosphere is not sufficiently tainted, there are found in the vicinity of these abodes additional insalubrity produced by slaughter-houses and stables, which add their portion in infecting the air of the neighborhood. It is in such localities that are found the cradles and nurseries of epidemics and pestilence, whose progress, when once fair

ly started, is not to be limited by these localities, but will travel into other districts and expend their ravages far beyond the boundaries of their original production. The mere statement of this condition of things induces the inquiry whether there is no power for their abatement; and if such power exists, why it is not exercised?

It is my duty to make such representations as may induce such actions by the proper authorities as the exigency of the case demands, and beyond that no discretion is vested in this Department, either to abate these nuisances or to remove their causes. That power rests with other authorities, and until it is exercised, the causes which above all others, tend to the introduction and dissemination of disease, will still remain.

SOME IMPROVEMENT IN TENEMENT HOUSES.

There is some gratification in being enabled to state, that an improvement has, within a short period, taken place in the erection and accommodations of tenement houses, and there is a consolation in the reflection that a commencement for the better has taken place. But the improvement has made but slow progress compared with the demand for it, and as regards the latter class of lodging places, matters continue in the same unfortunate condition as when in previous reports the undersigned first called your attention to these abodes of wretchedness and nurseries of disease.

In guarding the health of the City, there should be no postponement to a more distant day of that which can be done at once; and the present is a time as opportune as any future day can be, to take such action in regard to the localities I have referred to, as will guard against the introduction of disease through their agency.

PROHIBITION OF CELLARS FOR DWELLINGS IN LONDON.

By recent acts of the British Parliament, authority was given to the Commissioners of London and other cities, to prohibit the use of cellars for dwellings unless so constructed as to provide protection against the evils here complained of. The Commissioners at once prohibited the use of cellars for dwellings, unless they were of certain dimensions, and provided with a fire-place, and a window of a sufficient size to be made to open. It was also provided that there should be a space in front of each cellar, and that the foundation should be properly drained. A similar plan might be adopted by the Common Council, and it might be provided that no cellar or underground room should be let or occupied as a dwelling, unless it possessed all the sanitary advantages recommended by the London Commissioners.

NEGLECTED CONDITION OF STREETS IN CERTAIN LOCALITIES.

There are still other external causes connected with the tenement and underground dwellings which are additional incentives to unhealthiness, and to the discomfort of the inmates. It is in these localities, more than any others, that the cleaning of the streets is apt to be neglected either wholly, or indifferently attended to. To the ordinary accumulation of street dirt deposited in these localities, is added the impure and decaying matter which they receive from the tenement houses. As a general thing, the streets are narrow, and the buildings high, seldom admitting the rays of the sun for more than a few hours during the day. As a consequence of this state of things, the streets are for the most part either wet or damp, thus producing a vitiated and poisonous atmosphere, which, of itself, is of the worst consequences to the health of the neighborhood.

In no part of the City is it more necessary that the streets should be kept in a cleanly condition, and in no part are they so much neglected; but the parties occupying such premises are not only the last who would place themselves forward to complain of this neglect, but they are probably the last whose complaints would be listened to by those whose duty it is to keep the streets in a cleanly condition. The cupidity of contractors, whose interest it is to obtain the highest compensation for the smallest discharge of duty, would turn a deaf ear to any remonstrance from such quarters. As these localities thus neglected are out of the line of the great thoroughfares where such neglect is most observable, the contractor may in this instance practice such neglect with comparative impunity from complaint on the part of our citizens; and in this connection I am once more brought to the consideration of

THE HACKLEY CONTRACT.

In my last annual report your honorable body was informed of the workings of this contract, and the embarrassments under which this Department was placed in consequence of its imperfections and incongruities, all of which resulted in a benefit to the contractor and a loss to the City. Among these incongruities, it was shown that the advantage of the former seemed to be the only points carefully guarded, while the interest of the City seemed to have been considered as of secondary importance. It was also shown, as an example of this representation, that by the working of that instrument the contractor was enabled to secure to himself the sum of two hundred and seventy-nine thousand dollars, for only six months' work during the year, and that the power to prevent or resist this imposition did not rest with the undersigned, as the contract was so worded as to render any successful interference on his part, an impossibility.

Whatever might have been the intention of the framers of that instrument, it has been so drawn as to deprive the City Inspector of compulsory powers necessary to protect the interest of the City on the occurrence of the very exigency which demands the exercise of such powers, and even the occasional advice of the Corporation Counsel has proved inefficient to render such assistance when it was most imperatively required.

During the two years for which the contractor has received full pay, he has not done more than one year's actual work in cleaning the City, as the returns in this Department abundantly prove. For the month of May, 1861, the work was so wholly neglected that I refused to give the usual warrant for payment, having in this instance—the only opportunity that has offered—the advantage of the contract on my side. I am justified in the assertion that from the date of the contract down to this moment, it has been the studied, as it has been the successful, object of the contractor, to do no more work than would enable him to claim and receive his full pay. If it be said that no more than such an amount of work was to be expected, the remark would have been just and pertinent had the labor contracted for been performed in all its parts. But no atonement for temporary neglect has been made by extraordinary vigilance on other occasions. Evasion, neglect, and non-compliance with the spirit of the contract, have sought refuge under that portion of its letter to which I have frequently called your attention.

There is another portion of the contract which has brought forth its fruits of mischief; the right held by the contractor to dispose of his interest in the contract whenever it may suit his convenience, has been exercised by him in disposing at various times and to various persons, mostly strangers in the City, certain interest in the contract, until at last it is understood that he has nothing further to do with it beyond the legal responsibility which attaches to him as the party in contract with the City. However precarious may be the hold which the subcontractor or contractors may have upon Hackley as security for their purchase-money and other investments, it is matter with which neither the City nor this Department has anything to do. By the contract, there is nothing to prevent the contractor from pursuing this course. It is usual, in other contracts with the City, to guard against any such transfer of responsibilities. Its omission in the Hackley contract is but another proof of the carelessness with which it was drawn, or of an intention to give every advantage to the contractor, without the slightest reference to the interests of the City.

I will thus be seen that beyond the mere name which attaches to Hackley as contractor, the present concern is, in its quality of personal representation, of a very vague and uncertain character, and so far as Hackley himself is concerned in the matter, he is without responsibility, except from the liabilities of his sureties. But this system of complication does not rest here. Under the present sub-contractors the cleaning of many of the wards of the City is again sub-contracted, and in some instances the latter sub-contractors sell or sub-contract to other parties, who so arrange matters as not to lose by the operation. In all this bargaining and sub-contracting the City is the only sufferer, while the constant shifting of responsibility renders the application of remedies against existing evils still more difficult.

INJUSTICE TO LABORERS BY SUB-CONTRACTING.

As one of the deplorable results of this condition of things, it should be stated that the laborers employed in the work of cleaning streets, are made sufferers in consequence of the inadequacy or the uncertainty of their pay. A large majority of these men have followed the business as a regular means of support for years, and have no other means of employment to fall back upon for a livelihood, should they be deprived of this occupation. It was not sufficient with the contractor last winter that he reduced the pay of these men to one dollar a day, but in many instances those who had grown gray in the business, and who were by far the most efficient that could be employed upon the work, were dismissed in the dead of winter, and turned destitute upon the City. The harshness and severity of the contractor and his numerous sub-contractors, has been so severely felt by those hitherto quiet and orderly men, as to compel them upon sundry occasions to make resistance and to form associations for their mutual protection. As one of the consequences of this state of things, "strikes" have taken place among the laborers, and they have refused to work unless they should receive their regular pay at the time when payments were received by the contractor from the City, and are unwilling, as they are unable, to be kept out of it until the contractor becomes largely in their debt. It is but just that it should be understood that the highest wages paid to these men are inferior to the wages received by laboring men employed in other business; but this inconvenience, while it is readily if not willingly submitted to, does not guard these men from other and greater grievances which they are made to suffer under the mismanagement of the contractor. It is with regret that I state that there are indications of a general uprising and refusal on the part of these men to engage longer in work under the present system; and should these apprehensions be realized, the work of cleaning the streets must of necessity again revert to the City. It has been the constant object of the undersigned, when called upon by these men for redress, to use every persuasion in his power to satisfy them with their present condition, hoping that the oft-repeated promises of the contractor would, in a measure at least, be made good. This course has been so assiduously pursued for the last two years that it has made him almost censurable in the minds of many as leaning too much to the side of the contractor at the expense of the laboring men. But it has none the less been pursued from a determination that there should be no failure on his part to secure that which the public has a right to demand, a thoroughly cleanly condition of the City.

That his limited powers have partly failed in inducing so desirable a result is, as has been oft-repeated, owing to the embarrassments which this strange contract has thrown around him. Nor can he hold out any reasonable expectation of improvement so long as the present system is to last. Apart from the defects of this system, it may be stated, that the experiment of cleaning the streets by contract, whenever made, has in every instance proved a most signal failure, while the present experiment has proved the greatest failure of all.

USE OF PUBLIC PIERS BY THE CONTRACTOR.

There is another branch of this subject to which I would ask your particular attention. As an additional inducement—to give every advantage to the present contractor—the Common Council, at the early stage of the contract, gave to the contractor the gratuitous use of certain piers of the City for the accommodation of scows, which were at all times to be in readiness to receive the dirt of the City when it arrived. This was, in effect, an additional grant of thousands to the two hundred and seventy-nine thousand dollars already granted, and this munificent gift, instead of being used for the purposes designed, has been most grossly abused by the recipient. These piers, intended for the accommodation of immediate removal of street dirt, have been used as permanent depots for the accumulation of street manure, to be removed as the interest or pleasure of those concerned may dictate. The nuisance resulting from this condition of things has been so obvious and so aggravating, that it has called for the interposition of the Commissioners of Health for its abatement, and that body has been forced to take action in the matter for its removal, as the atmosphere of the neighborhood was poisoned with the stench emitted by these reeking and pestiferous mounds of uncleanliness.

PUBLIC PLACES USED AS DUMPING GROUNDS.

In addition to these accumulations of unhealthiness, the contractor has had the use of some of our public parks for dumping purposes, and it is estimated that on the Battery alone thirty thousand loads were deposited. On the northern edge of the Battery, by the water side, there are now thousands of loads of manure of this character, which have been placed there for convenience or sale. Whatever doubts may be entertained by the Common Council as to its powers to annul the existing contract, there can be no question as to its rights to rescind the resolution granting the free use of these piers. The boon which they freely and without any equivalent consideration granted to the contractor, has been so misused and diverted to purposes never intended by the grantors, that it should be taken from the parties who have thus misapplied it. For further and minute details upon this subject, I refer the Common Council to my annual report of last year, and to subsequent communications which have been called for by resolution by your honorable body. The relative powers and obligations between the City and the contractor must soon be made the subject of investigation by the newly chosen Counsel to the Corporation. He may find something in the contract which his predecessor failed to discover, enabling the undersigned so to enforce that instrument as to carry into effect its proposed objects, and thereby secure a cleanly condition of the City. But, should such effort be—as is apprehended—a fruitless one, there will be no other remedy at hand than to promptly put an end to the contract, the provisions of which have been so often misconstrued, perverted, or violated, to the detriment of the City.

SALE OF STREET MANURE.

In connection with the subject of street cleaning there is another important item of profit and utility, which has hitherto been passed over with trifling attention. I refer to the manure, or street dirt, for the mere possession of which, in some of the large cities of Europe, not only the streets are swept, but a bounty is paid to the Government. Why this fertilizing and desirable agent should not be regarded as of equal value to this City, is a question frequently asked, but never satisfactorily answered. The manure, or street dirt, of our principal avenues commands a high price among our neighboring farmers, and is always in demand. Even the street dirt of the side streets, which is not so valuable, owing to a mixture, more or less, with coal ashes, commands a ready sale at twenty-five cents a load, while that of the avenues brings double the amount. And yet the community will learn with surprise that this article, so valuable to our market gardeners and agriculturists, was sold, for the last seven years, at an average rate of less than nine thousand dollars a year. Here is a double loss, first to the City, and again to the farmers, whose profits and the value of whose lands depend greatly upon the application of these agents of fertility. It is no exaggeration to say that our street manure may be set down as so much cash capital, always on hand, to aid in defraying our City expenses. Long persistent neglect in a profitable disposition of this article has driven from the minds of our people all ideas of its actual value, and even to allude to it as a source of wealth is more apt to provoke a smile than to induce sober calculations as to its importance as an item of City revenue. Intelligent foreigners, especially those who have been residents of European cities, look with amazement upon our neglect or wastefulness in not turning this source of revenue to a profitable account. The ordinance now in force prohibiting the throwing of ashes into the streets, has but little weight with a large majority of the population in certain parts of the City. The fine—one dollar—which it enjoins for every violation, has rendered the enforcement of the act almost a nullity, from the impossibility to collect the same, the parties who are delinquent, almost in every instance, being too poor to pay the fine. In reducing the penalty to twenty-five, or even to ten cents, this difficulty would be overcome. The exaction of this small penalty in every case, or a temporary personal detention for its non-payment, would, in a short period, protect the city from a nuisance which is daily on the increase. By preventing this disposal of ashes, now so common, the value of the street sweepings, as manure, would be increased, and the article would command a higher price among farmers and gardeners. At present these sweepings are the property of the contractor for cleaning the streets, which he receives in addition to his pay of two hundred and seventy-nine thousand dollars, with the added gratuity of the free use of certain piers, valued at many thousands of dollars more—thus heaping benefits upon him, for which he gives the return indicated in the condition of our streets. Whether the cleaning of the streets be continued by contract or otherwise, the sweepings should at all times remain the property of the City, to be disposed of for its benefit. Suggestions have been made of the establishment of permanent dumping grounds in or near the City, and convenient to the localities from which the dirt is taken. If such grounds are to be selected within the City, they should be protected by high walls, and at the water's edge, to secure, as far as possible, the neighborhood from the effluvia incident to the accumulation of such masses of decaying matter. But I am by no means in favor of this plan. The health of the City requires that no incentive to disease, or impurification of the atmosphere should be allowed a starting point on this island. The City should provide ample means in the construction of scows or boats, built expressly for the purpose, and conveniently stationed to receive and remove the dirt as fast as it is collected and dumped. Or a plan may be suggested still more feasible, namely, that of advertising for proposals for the delivery of the street dirt at certain parts of the City, at so much per load, without binding itself as to any specific number of loads to be delivered beyond the amount collected. An estimate of that amount during certain seasons of the year might be made without any great inaccuracy, the parties thus contracting for the month or time specified, being obligated to have the vessel or vessels in readiness to receive the manure from the carts on its arrival. It is scarcely necessary to say that, under such a system, there would be no want of bidders for the article, while the manure would be sold at its market value, and the City be free from the dirt after it has been collected by the cart. In this estimate I have put the value of the street sweepings at from fifty thousand dollars to seventy thousand dollars annually. This is certainly a low estimate, and it will be found to increase in value with the increase of our population and the building up of the City.

I have dwelt somewhat at length on this branch of my report, for the reason that, important as the subject is in the opinion of the undersigned, it has been too long neglected by the City Government, as a matter unworthy that attention given to it in other cities. It is proper, in this connection to state that, for some years before the present street cleaning went into operation, and when the sale of the manure was in the hands of the Comptroller, the amount received for it was placed to account in the sinking fund, and for which this Department was not credited in the cost of cleaning the streets. The advantage of this policy has not been shown by the transfer, and, should the work again revert to the City, it is to be hoped that, unless such arrangement as I have suggested shall be adopted, the Common Council will again give to this Department its authority over the sale of the manure as properly belonging to it.

It is hardly necessary that I should, at this time, again go into details connected with the subject of sanitary reform to which I have heretofore called your attention. I have previously dwelt upon these details, at the risk of being tediously circumstantial, and I beg to refer to my former reports for more particular illustrations of the necessity of your action in the cases referred to. At present I shall briefly recapitulate what I consider the most pressing necessities of our City, and the principal obstacles to sanitary progress. Over all these cases the Common Council have the sole ultimate control, and I earnestly invoke their action, as demanded by every consideration of justice to our citizens, who look to them as their protectors in guarding the public health.

SEWERAGE; LAND AND HOUSE DRAINAGE.

A more complete and efficient sewerage of the City, and the drainage of lands and houses, are of such vital necessity that any suggestion of sanitary improvement that does not regard them as the groundwork of its action, must be unworthy consideration. Our City authorities, however neglectful for a long period of this primary necessity, have of late years done much for the atonement of past neglects, and the best results have already flowed from their yet imperfect action. As a proof of its partial success, it is only necessary to compare the mortality of the present day with the mortality of the period when our population was almost a third less than it now is. To the liberal but still sadly deficient improvements in sewerage may in a great measure be attributed this improvement in our sanitary affairs. However other experiments may have failed in producing the results foretold by their projectors, there has never been with ourselves, nor in any other district where the attempt has been made, any failure in the experiment of sewerage in promoting the health of the localities where it has been adopted. In confirmation of the advantage from this improvement, I will adduce one instance out of many that have come under my observation. In a township of Manchester, England, the mortality of the undrained streets was at one time four per cent., while in the drained districts it was two per cent. Another instance is given where the mortality before sewerage was one in thirty-two; after sewerage, it fell to one in fifty. Similar results have in all instances followed the introduction of sewerage and drainage. But this sewerage should always, if practicable, be in advance of buildings, and where new streets are opened the work of sewerage should be done at once. By the adoption of this plan immediately to the streets now in the process of opening in the upper part of the city where there is much sickness from fever arising from marshy and unfilled lots, the health of these localities would be greatly improved, and the new residents be spared from visitations to which they will be liable should the work of sewerage be delayed until a later day. In all cases where sewers are laid, it should be made compulsory by ordinance, on the owners of tenement houses especially, to have the drainage and water closets of such buildings connected with the sewer, principally as a sanitary measure, but at the same time as an act of necessity to those occupying these abodes.

But while these improvements are suggested, it is equally urged that they must be made in the most durable manner possible. Otherwise, says a foreign writer, "an ultimate limit is set by the hand of man himself, to dynasties, to peoples and to nations.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

These great and constantly-increasing nuisances continue to be objects to which the attention of the conservators of the City's health should be imperatively called. No matter how great may be the attention to the cleanliness of these places, of those engaged in this calling, it is nevertheless a nuisance which should not be suffered to exist in a community so densely populated as this City. Mitigate the evil as we may, it is still an evil, and only to be borne when it is absolutely unavoidable. That it is not unavoidable is proved by the experience of other cities, which have established other localities for the performance of this kind of business, and have invariably found the public health promoted by the change. The only objection to the system of abattoirs, such as are employed in Paris, and which have been recommended as a substitute for the slaughter-house in this city, appears to be made by those who are personally interested in the continuance of the system now in use. None except those engaged in the business desire its continuance in its present form. On the contrary, the voice of public opinion has so often been raised against the continuance of these establishments, that their removal at some day has been looked on as a matter of certainty.

The plea of personal convenience, which is the only plausible one on which the argument for their continuance is based, is one that should not be permitted a moment's consideration, when the public health is endangered. But even this plea will be found to be without foundation whenever the system of abattoirs should have been put into practical operation; as it has been well proved that the accommodation of all parties has been best promoted by their establishment in Paris and other continental cities. To this or some other similar plan we must come at last, and the sooner the attempt is made the better for the interest of all parties concerned.

LIVERY STABLES.

An equal necessity exists for the passage of an ordinance designating the location of livery stables, which should no longer be allowed in the heart of the City. Granting that these stables are among the necessities of a large city, there is no reason why the laws which require cleanliness in the streets should not be made to apply with double force to these necessary receptacles of matter offensive to the senses, and deleterious to health. The occupation of streets, and frequently part of the sidewalk, in the cleaning and washing process of horses and vehicles, is a gross inconvenience to passers by, if not a positive nuisance to the neighborhood. Interior accommodations connected with stables should be for the performance of these acts, and the streets, which are for the common convenience of all, ceased to be occupied for the private benefit of a few. The manure from the stables, also, is thrown into open cellar passages, or into the yards adjoining, exposed to the effects of the sun and rain.

REMOVAL OF MANURE AND MANURE DUMPING GROUNDS.

It should be made incumbent upon the keepers of livery stables to remove the manure of their establishments at least three times a week. At present, this removal is made only when it suits the interest and the convenience of those accumulating it. Not only should this custom be corrected, but the removal should be made at such hours as will make it the least offensive to our citizens—after sundown and before sunrise. But a still more efficient plan might be adopted in making rules for the removal of manure from stables, similar in some degree to the regulations in relation to the removal of night-soil. Our streets would then be free from the hourly exhibitions of the manure-cart, and the offensive stench which they emit. The present license given to stable-keepers, as regards the accumulation and deposition of manure, seems to argue an indifference on the part of the authorities to the comfort of the citizens that is little creditable to our good name as a City. In London, the laws applying to the removal of stable manure are similar to the laws in regard to the removal of night-soil, and they are found to work to the satisfaction of the community. There is no apparent reason why the plan which has proved successful in London should not prove equally satisfactory in New-York.

Our sanitary system can never be expected to reach entire efficiency so long as we permit among us the existence of causes which create disease. All manure taken from the City stables should be delivered on board of vessels for its transportation to the country, or to some place of deposit out of the City limits, and should not be permitted, as is the case at present, to be dumped in open lots until thousands of loads are accumulated, to the benefit alone of speculators who profit by the operation. The stench emitted from these mountains of filth, when undergoing the process of "rotting," is perceptible at a great distance, and is not only injurious to the health but to property in the neighborhood where they are located.

FAT-BOILING ESTABLISHMENTS.

Frequent attempts have been made by the Common Council to drive from the island these noisome plague-spots, but, as is too apparent, without success. There are several of these establishments in full operation in the upper part of the City, and their effects upon the health of the neighborhood is shown in its increased mortality. Experiments of every kind which were suggested as practical in lessening the evil effects and annoyances of these establishments, have been made, but thus far without success. It was supposed at one period that by the erection of lofty chimneys there would be an escape from the noxious fumes sent forth from these receptacles, but experience has demonstrated the experiment to be a failure. It would seem from complaints frequently made to this Department, from persons living at a distance from these establishments, that these lofty chimneys have only the effect of extending the nuisance far and wide. It is needless to add that this Department is wholly without power to apply any remedy to meet the case, and indeed the suggestion of any power to be given it in the premises seems to be almost unnecessary. It is believed that all suggested remedies will prove a failure, and that these establishments within the vicinity of even any moderately populated district are nuisances which should be thoroughly abated by their removal from the island. The offal boiling establishments were thus summarily interdicted, and by the same absolute prohibition these sources of sickness would be driven away from among us as wholly incompatible with the health of the City.

I have thus given prominence to the most important of those subjects which call for action on the part of the Common Council. There are others requiring attention, and to which as I have heretofore solicited your notice, a repetition of my views seems hardly necessary at this time. Among these are, the imperfect construction of water closets, cess-pools, the overcrowding and bad ventilation of railroad cars, the dredging slips, and the repairing and repaving most of the streets in the lower part of the City, which, in their present condition, are unfit for the vast business demands made upon them.

And I would here impress upon the Common Council the necessity for the total abolition of the cobble-stone for paving purposes, and the introduction of the Belgian as a substitute, both on account of durability and economy. Streets paved with cobble stones are almost constantly out of repair, besides being difficult to clean. I would further recommend that all of that part of the City south of Forty-second-street be paved with Belgian pavement, in accordance with the increasing wants and necessities of the City.

It may be my duty in other communications to call your attention more in detail to some of the subjects here enumerated, should any information thereupon in my possession be desired at your hands.

CONCLUSION.

The reports of the several Bureaus herewith annexed will be found of much interest upon subjects coming under their immediate supervision, and to them I respectfully refer you for the details of facts of which it is their province to take cognizance. I can only in this connection bear testimony to the fidelity with which their respective labors have been performed. While in former reports I have dwelt more at length upon many topics of interest, which continue in the same condition as when I made those reports, I have not deemed it my duty again to enlarge at any length upon those topics, as it would only involve the repetition of views and arguments heretofore advanced. The repetition, however, may be justified, that if all the expectations of the public have not been realized in the immediate correction of abuses, it has not been from want of unceasing efforts on the part of this Department, but from a deficiency of sufficiently ample powers both to guard against and promptly correct such abuses. With a more enlarged discretion, and ample powers to act upon such emergencies as are more likely to apply to the business of this Department than that of any other under the City Government, while the discharge of its duties will be greatly facilitated, the interest of the City will be equally promoted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 12, 1863.

$500 U. S. 6s '67...Reg.	96¼	600 Erie Railway......	73
3,500 do......	96½	300 do......	73⅛
16,000 U. S. 6s '81...Reg.	96¾	500 do......	73¾
12,000 U. S. 6s '81 Cou....	96¾	1400 do......	74
6,900 do......	96	600 do......b10	74
10,000 U. S. 5s '74, Cou.	89	200 do......	74
11,000 do......	89½	200 do......b30	74¼
1,000 U. S. Tr. 7 3-10 p.		100 do......b60	74½
c. Notes, small....	102¾	500 do......	73⅞
1,500 do......	102½	1300 Erie Railway Pref.	103½
5,000 do......	102¼	600 do......	104
65,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96½	200 do......b10	104¼
4,800 U. S. D. N's......	137¾	1500 do......	104½
25,000 do......	137⅞	100 do......b10	104⅝
2,000 do......	138	800 Hudson Riv. R......	93
500 Ohio St. 6s, '81...	111¾	200 do......	93½
20,000 do......	111½	300 do......	94
3,500 Ill. War Loan....	107	300 do......	94½
13,000 Tenn St. 6s, '90 ...	62½	100 do......	94¼
3,000 do......b30	62¼	350 do......	95
3,000 do......c	62	2600 Harlem R......	35
8,000 Va. St. 6s......	64	200 do......s30	35
5,000 Mo. St. 6s......b10	66½	600 do......b30	36
45,000 do......	66½	400 do......b30	35¼
1,000 Cal. St. 7s......	125	200 do......b30	35⅛
17,000 Erie 5th Mt. Bds.	103	200 do......b30	35¼
51,000 Erie 4th Mt. Bds.	109	300 Harlem R. Pref......	69
3,000 Harlem R. 3d M...	100	50 do......	69½
15,000 Mich. S. 2d m....	101	200 do......	69¾
16,000 do......	100½	100 do......b10	70
4,500 do......	100¾	750 do......	70
41,000 A. & T. H. 2dm. prf.	89	200 do......b30	70¼
10,000 do......	88¾	125 Nor. & Wor. R......	78
15,000 Al. & T. H. In Bd.	78	25 do......	79
1,000 A. & T. H. 1st. M.	104	250 do......	80
1,000 C. & N. W. In. B.	96	100 Reading Railroad...	88¾
40,000 C. & N. W. 2d Mt	44	100 do......	89
10,000 Tol. & W. 2d m....	90	500 do......	89½
10,000 C. & N. W. Asst. bs.	71	100 do......	90
15,000 do......	70	100 Chic. & R. I. R......	88
2,000 P. F. W. & C. 1st.	111	500 do......	87¾
8,000 do......	110	200 do......b30	88¼
5,000 P. F. W. & C. 2d M.	99	400 Ch., Bur. & Q. R....	100
100 Mechanics' Bank...	104	50 do......	101
10 Mer. Ex. Bank......	91	100 do......	100½
38 do......	90	100 Mich. C. R......b30	97⅝
10 Bank of Commerce.	94½	700 do......	97
16 Am. Ex. Bank......	97½	100 do......	96½
15 do......	97¼	200 do......	96¼
50 Shoe & Leather Bk.	100	600 do......	96
200,000 American Gold..	140¼	2500 M. S. & N. Ia. R...	51
45,000 do......	140⅞	700 do......	51¼
405,000 do......	141	200 do......b10	51½
100,000 do......b30.	141½	1700 do......	51⅛
30,000 do......b30.	141⅝	200 do......b10	51¾
5,000 do......b10	141	400 do......b30	51¾
35,000 do......b10.	141¼	1800 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	98
15,000 do......s10.	140¾	150 do......	97¾
200 Canton Company..	27	100 do......s30	97¾
700 do......	26	600 do......b60	99
100 do......	25¾	100 do......b30	98
100 do......	25½	200 Ill. C. R. Scrip.....	87
200 do......b30	26¼	150 do......	87½
236 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	126	50 do......	87¾
10 Penn. Coal Co......	126	450 do......	88
100 do......	127	400 Cleve. & Pitts. R....	68
100 Nic. Tran. Co......	5½	1500 do......	68½
850 Cum. Coal Pref....	25	300 do......s30	68½
500 do......	24½	500 do......	68¾
100 do......b30	25	1000 do......	69
200 do......b10	24½	200 do......s30	68¾
400 do......	24¼	100 do......s15	69
450 do......	24	200 Gal. & Ch. R......	90
100 do......b30	24½	100 do......	90¼
25 Pac. Mail S. Co.s10.	153½	600 do......	90½
150 do......	154	100 do......	90¾
150 do......	154½	100 do......b30	91
100 do......	155	1200 Clev. & Tol. R....	87
200 do......	156	500 do......b30	87
25 do......	156½	2500 do......	86¾
300 Alt. & T. H. R......	35	500 do......	86⅞
75 do......	34½	300 do......b10	87
600 N. Y. Cen. R......	118	200 Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	48
20 do......	117½	100 do......	47
300 do......	117¾	50 do......	46½
100 do......stw.	117¾	100 Alt. & T. Ht. Prf....	61
100 do......b45	118½	100 do......	61½
700 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R.	66	100 do......	62
500 do......	67	100 do......	62½
700 do......	67½	200 do......b30	62½
400 do......	68		

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000 U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	96½	100 Erie Railway......	73½
55,000 U. S. 6s '81 Cou.	97	200 do......	73¾
75,000 do......	96½	2500 do......	74
2,000 Treas. 7 3.10 ℔ c.		400 do......b30	74½
Notes......	102¼	800 Erie R. Pref......	104
15,000 do......	102¾	400 do......	104½
10,000 do...indorsed.	101	200 do......	104¼
5,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96½	100 do......s60	103
20,000 U. S. D. Nts......	138¼	100 Hud. Riv. R......	94
17,000 do......	138⅞	1250 do......	93
4,000 do......b20..	139	100 do......b30	93¼
50,000 do......	138¾	1000 do......	92¾
10,000 Mo. St. 6s......	65	300 do......s3	93
5,000 do......	65½	200 do......b30	93½
3,000 do......s60	65	15 do......	93½
5,000 Al. & T. H. 2d M. P.	89½	50 Nor. & Wor. R......	81
10,000 do......	89½	200 do......	80½
10,000 A. & T. H. Inc. Bds.	78	200 do......	81
10,000 Chi. & N W. As. Bd	70	1500 Harlem Railroad....	34½
5,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	45	200 Harlem R. Pref......	69½
3,000 do......	45	400 do......	69¾
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds...	115½	100 do......b30	70
64,000 Mis. & Mo. L. G.	64	200 Reading R......	89
3,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	99½	300 do......	88¾
1,000 Buf. N. Y. & E. 2M.	86	500 Michigan Cen. R....	96
45,000 Cle. & Pitts. 4thM.	80	300 do......	96¾
2,000 Amer. Gold......	141	1000 M. S. & N. I. R......	51
1,500 do......	141¼	400 M. S. & N. I. G......	97
150,000 do......	141⅝	50 Panama Railroad...	179½
20,000 do......	141½	200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	87½
10,000 do......b30.	142¼	300 do......	88
5,000 do......s10.	141¼	50 Clev. & Pitt. R...b15	69
20,000 do......s10.	141¼	1500 do......	68¾
75,000 do......s3.	141¾	400 do......	68⅝
5,000 do......	142	50 do......	67⅞
1,000 Cumb. Coal Pref..	24	150 Gal. & Chic. R......	90¼
200 do......	24	150 do......	90½
100 Pacific M. S. Co.....	157	50 do......s30	90
20 do......	156	200 do......b30	90¾
200 do......	156½	200 Clev. & Tol. R......	86¾
500 Canton Company..	24¾	200 do......	86½
100 do......b30	25	300 Chic. & R. I. R......	88¾
41 N. Y. Cen. R. R....	117	100 do......	88⅝
200 do......	117½	50 do......	88¾
100 do......	117¾	250 Chi., Bur. & Q. R..	101
750 do......	117⅝	100 do......b30	101½
1250 do......	118	100 do......b30.	101½
100 Del. & H. Cn. Co..s10.	127½	50 Alt. & T. H. Prf....	63
300 Alt. & T. H. R......	35½		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000 Amer. Gold....	140½	500 Erie Railway......	73
60,000 do......	140¾	1050 do......	73½
127,000 do......	140⅞	150 do......	73¾
20,000 do......	141	150 Mich. Cen. R......	94⅞
238,000 U. S. D. Nts....	138⅞	500 M. S. & N. I......	50½
5,000 Mo. & Miss. 7 ℔c.		100 do......	50
As. Bds......	64	400 M. So. & N. I. G. S..	96
17,000 Tenn. St. 6s......	64	100 Galena & Chi......	90
5,000 Mo. State 6s......	66	100 Clev. & Toledo R...	85⅞
280 Canton Co......	26	100 Ch. & R. I. R......	87½
100 Cumb. Coal......	24	100 do......	87⅞
100 Pacific M. S. Co....	156½		

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$1,500 Trea. 7 3.10 p. ct.		100 Hudson R. R......	93¼
Notes......	102⅞	100 do......	93⅜
75,000 do......	102⅞	100 do......	93¼
10,000 Debt Certif......	96⅞	150 do......	93⅛
110,000 Amer. Gold......	142	450 do......	93
25,000 do......	141⅞	400 Harlem R......	34½
50,000 do......	142	500 do......	34⅞
40,000 U. S. D. N's......	138⅞	400 do......	34⅞
10,000 do......	138¾	2400 do......	35
10,000 do......b10.	138⅞	400 do......s10	34⅞
25,000 do......s10.	138⅞	200 do......b10	35
15,000 do......	138¾	100 Mich. Cen. R......	96¾
13,000 Tenn. St. 6s......	63	200 do......	96⅞
2,000 Mo. St. 6s......	65	1800 M. S. & N. I......	51¾
5,000 do......	65½	200 do......	51½
10,000 do......	65¾	200 do......b10	51¾
25,000 Mo. & Miss. 7 ℔c.		750 M. S. & N. I. G......	97¾
As. Bonds......	61¾	550 Ill. Cen. R......	88¾
700 Canton Co......	25	900 Clev. & Pitt. R......	68½
400 do......	25¼	500 do......	68⅞
600 do......	25¼	200 do......s10	68¾
200 do......b10	25½	200 do......s10	68⅞
100 do......s10	25⅞	200 do......	68⅝
100 do......b15	25⅞	1250 Gal. & Chic. R......	90
500 Cum. Coal......	24¾	1200 Cle. & Toledo R....	86⅞
400 do......	24⅞	600 do......	86⅝
200 do......	24⅞	200 do......b10	86⅞
100 do......b10	24½	500 Chic. & R. Is. R......	89¾
150 Pacific M. S. Co.....	156⅞	200 do......	89⅞
250 do......	156¼	1500 do......	89½
10 do......	156	450 Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. R.	68
2400 Erie Railway......	74	200 do......	68½
1300 Erie R. Pref......	104	50 do......	68¾
700 Harlem R. Pref......	70	150 do......	69

MONDAY, Jan. 12—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Jan. 10, 1863, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Jan. 3:

Increase in Loans......	$2,006,001
Increase in Specie......	816,196
Decrease in Circulation......	202,792
Increase in Undrawn Deposits......	3,715,003

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Jan. 11, 1862.	Jan. 3, 1863.	Jan. 10, 1863.
Capital......	$69,050,000	$69,128,000	$69,128,000
Loans......	152,088,012	173,810,009	175,816,196
Specie......	25,373,070	35,954,550	36,770,746
Circulation......	8,121,512	9,754,355	9,551,563
Gross Deposits..	131,495,564	196,535,598	204,510,998
Exchanged......	17,605,802	37,372,352	41,632,749
Undrawn......	113,889,762	159,163,246	162,878,249
In Sub-Treasury.	3,783,487	10,285,935	11,769,252

The Bank return shows a general rise in the lines, except on circulation. The increase in the line of deposits, (including country bank balances,) is nearly double the increase in loans and discounts, indicating a larger offering of money than the demand at the current rate of 6 per cent., notwithstanding the very active speculation on the Stock Exchange. The Specie line, as expected, goes up on the collection of United States interest in gold from the Sub-Treasury. Neither the weekly Bank Statements nor the Money Market excite much interest on the Street at the present moment of extreme excitement in speculation. The difficulty among the Stock people is not in borrowing Money, but in the want of time, from 10 to 3 o'clock, in which to make their transfers and receive their checks. The volume of daily business is immense, exceeding all past experience in Wall-street. The price of Gold Coin having advanced to 141@141½ ℔ cent., the rates of Exchange on London are put up to 155@156 ℔ cent., and the market unsettled and feverish.

The excitement in the Gold and Stock markets was renewed this morning with increased force and buoyancy. The eagerness at the First Board to buy Gold Coin and the Railway Shares was very great, and the speculative dealings were marked by much confusion. The list of sales, it will be noticed, is one of the longest and largest of the season, and covering a wide variety of Shares. The old Stocks of the Cumberland Coal Company of Maryland and the Canton Land Company of Baltimore have again come into speculative favor, and the rise on each within a few days is equal to 8@10 ℔ cent. The Shares of the Pacific Mail sold up to 156½ ℔ cent., and for Panama 180 ℔ cent. was bid, and no stock offered under 185 ℔ cent. The New-York Central and Erie Preferred Shares were in request, and both advanced 3@4 per cent. on Saturday's sales, following up the rapid rise in Gold Coin. An equal advance was had in Hudson, Erie Common, and the Harlems, and upon the call of the Western list, the rise was also general. It was so late before the morning Board broke up that the Public Board at one o'clock did only a moderate business. The tendency of prices was to a reaction of 1@2 ℔ cent., but this did not last long, and before the regular Brokers met at 2½ o'clock, prices were all up again.

The unfavorable War news, this morning, had more than the usual effect upon the price of Gold Coin, and the advance was also increased by the inconclusive meeting of our Bankers with the Secretary of the Treasury on Saturday night. Nearly all descriptions of Bond and Share securities and "fancies" follow up the course of Gold, the only prominent exceptions being Government stocks and Treasury paper, which are lower for currency than when Gold stood at about 130@132 ℔ cent. This cannot be esteemed otherwise than the most unfavorable feature of the market, resulting not so much in the public distrust of the ability of the Government to command a much larger sum in Gold from the Customs Revenue to pay the interest in Gold on the entire Public Debt, as from the unsettled legislation at Washington on the future ways and means for the conduct of the Treasury. This uncertainty will probably be removed in the course of a few days. It may be dismissed at once on the point of the security of the Public Stocks, and the needful increase in Gold wherewith to pay the half-yearly interest. At the present moment the latter is more than double the amount required to pay 6 ℔ cent. on the entire Public Debt, if the whole outstanding circulation of United States Notes were funded. Indeed, the rate of income from Customs is equal, in Gold, to all the interest which will be required to be paid on the Funded Debt of the Government, as it will stand eighteen months hence. And all this exclusive of the income from the Internal Revenue.

At the Afternoon Boards there was increased buoyancy in prices, the advance in Gold Coin to 142 ℔ cent. influencing the Share list. The continued rise in Gold renders the quotation of Exchange on London wholly unreliable for the moment. The Cunarder this week sails direct from New-York on Wednesday. At 4 o'clock the following prices were made, as compared with Saturday night. The General market closed on a strong demand for Stocks:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
Gold Coin......	137¾	142	Harlem......	32	35
U.S.C.H. Notes.	136⅝	138⅞	Harlem Pref....	65	70
Tennessees......	62⅜	63⅜	Mich. Central...	94⅞	96⅜
Missouris......	65¾	65⅜	Mich. Southern.	48⅜	51½
N. Y. Central...	114⅜	117⅜	Mich. Guarant'd	92⅞	97⅜
Erie......	70⅜	74	Illinois Central..	86⅜	88⅛
Erie Preferred.	100⅜	104	Pittsburgh......	66⅜	68⅞
Hudson......	90⅜	93	Galena......	86⅞	90
Toledo......	83⅜	86⅜	Rock Island......	86⅜	89⅞

The following bids were made this morning for the City Bank Shares:

New-York......	105	Bank of the Republic.	102
Merchants'......	99½	Bank of N. America...	100
Mechanics'......	103½	Hanover......	88
Union......	106	Irving......	76
Commerce......	94½	Metropolitan......	102½
Mercantile......	117	Nassau......	98
American Exchange..	97		

The Railway Bonds advanced from 1 to 3 ℔ cent. to-day. The following bids were made at the early Board, where nearly all the orders in Bonds are executed:

Erie thirds, '83......	115	Chi. & N. W. Ap. Ex...	90
Harlem firsts......	110	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds..	97
Harlem seconds, '64....	106	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d s.	90
Harlem thirds, '68......	100	Chi. & N. W. 1sts Ass...	70
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c. '69, '72.	114¼	Chi. & N. W. seconds..	44
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1sts...	120	Han. & St. Jos. 1sts....	60
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2ds....	100½	Del. Lack. & W. 2ds....	115
N. Ind. Goshen Line...	106	Tol. & Wab. firsts......	106
Mich. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ℔ c.	109	Tol. & Wab. seconds...	90
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c., '75......	114	Clev. & Toledo S. F....	107½
St. L., Al. & T. H. 1sts....	103½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts....	110
T. H. & A. 2ds. Pref.....	88¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds.	99

Dealings have been renewed in the First Mortgage Bonds in their assented form, of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company—the extension of the Chicago and Rock Island—and sales were made to-day at 64½@65 ℔ cent. The present issue is $2,250,000, nearly all the holders having assented to the funding of the arrearages of interest, and the interest to fall due in 1863. The arrearages are *not* included in the present price; but the coupons of 1863, May and November, *are* included.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $326,051 17; including for Customs, $117,000; payments, $1,186,495 81; balance, $10,908,807 97.

The receipts of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the year 1862, as compared with the previous year, were as follows:

	1861.	1862.
January......	$100,922	$101,494
February......	88,201	96,939
March......	88,790	103,020
April......	94,630	94,959
May......	83,856	94,156
June......	88,505	97,337
July......	92,802	101,857
August......	91,958	103,222
September......	89,356	99,435
October......	97,857	107,092
November......	91,110	99,135
December......	90,670	125,715
Total......	$1,098,657	$1,226,359
		1,098,657
Increase for 1862 over the previous year..		$127,702

The increase of the receipts of this Company for the month of December arises from their connection with the New-York Central Company, and contracting to bring their freight from Albany over this road to the City of New-York.

The Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Through Line's statement of earnings for the week ending Jan. 7, 1863, is as follows:

Passengers......	$8,066 60	$5,673 62
Freight......	8,188 25	9,063 61
Sundries......	874 33	815,33
Total......	$17,129 18	$15,552 56
Increase 1863......	1,576 62	
Total since Jan. 1......	17,129 18	15,552 56

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS. Jan. 10.	LOANS. Jan. 3.	SPECIE. Jan. 10.	SPECIE. Jan. 3.
Bk. of New-York.	6,620,612	6,230,328	1,801,656	1,755,639
Manhattan Co....	6,570,602	6,327,561	2,262,010	2,519,187
Merchants' Bank.	7,129,994	6,991,528	1,936,811	1,882,536
Mechanics' Bank.	4,835,508	4,785,676	784,256	779,102
Union Bank......	4,321,678	4,235,587	2,500,150	2,192,078
Bank of America.	10,431,777	10,065,186	2,375,946	2,510,317
Phenix Bank......	4,465,964	4,437,830	768,192	781,474
City Bank......	3,921,638	3,992,136	2,357,665	2,397,904
Tradesmen's Bank	2,509,044	2,528,971	156,226	159,386
Fulton Bank......	1,941,713	1,921,803	319,652	310,137
Chemical Bank...	3,155,167	3,180,800	2,899,638	2,827,143
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,660,983	2,706,559	190,003	178,990
National Bank....	2,414,153	2,430,415	537,848	443,362
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,613,626	1,666,217	194,035	189,953
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	926,701	945,711	206,556	208,120
Greenwich Bank..	511,860	509,308	336,002	334,348
Leather Man. Bk.	2,762,297	2,763,283	675,967	655,647
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,313,514	1,323,792	305,379	300,247
Bk. St. New-York.	6,212,880	5,787,003	611,314	608,229
Am. Exchange Bk.	8,966,700	8,911,671	2,198,982	2,064,561
Bk. of Commerce.	13,764,990	13,627,753	1,132,245	1,445,513
Broadway Bank..	5,410,133	5,709,865	691,785	685,841
Ocean Bank......	2,287,713	2,362,176	226,627	243,218
Mercantile Bank.	3,326,809	3,151,770	556,071	546,233
Pacific Bank......	1,447,793	1,489,596	216,985	166,397
Bank of Republic.	4,727,231	4,735,439	1,255,726	1,248,078
Chatham Bank...	1,036,110	993,264	84,487	86,674
People's Bank...	843,695	838,261	98,773	91,777
Bank of N. Am...	2,829,835	2,805,398	209,174	171,654
Hanover Bank....	2,109,613	2,139,532	157,166	138,945
Irving Bank......	1,098,734	1,113,077	78,005	76,670
Metropolitan Bk..	10,483,417	10,467,425	1,559,303	1,503,004
Citizen's Bank..	985,766	978,347	69,359	65,427
Nassau Bank.....	2,231,182	2,281,587	298,404	292,311
Market Bank.....	2,471,241	2,442,283	218,164	237,085
St. Nicholas Bank	1,559,294	1,548,693	221,668	285,549
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,035,427	3,051,000	247,754	222,772
Corn Exch. Bank.	2,974,709	2,976,005	450,120	274,055
Continental Bank.	3,968,665	3,962,443	377,187	221,137
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,915,498	1,842,474	172,454	144,212
Oriental Bank....	702,966	701,579	45,124	43,627
Marine Bank.....	1,961,876	1,953,075	450,263	378,078
Atlantic Bank....	823,727	817,636	80,765	71,417
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	3,445,852	3,388,297	471,057	440,343
Park Bank......	10,149,333	9,810,629	3,240,802	3,104,042
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	1,348,634	1,289,001	159,219	152,712
Grocers' Bank....	851,326	834,088	77,514	72,004
North River Bank	881,497	857,725	64,267	59,035
East River Bank.	308,567	381,618	26,329	20,121
Manuf.y & Mer. Bk	1,796,605	1,470,271	133,775	121,711
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	633,771	656,409	115,869	118,607
N. Y. Exch. Bank.	473,424	448,172	46,891	42,695
Bull's Head Bank	605,468	568,716	31,880	30,424
N. Y. County Bank	356,217	377,640	65,582	57,192
Total......	175,816,010	173,810,009	36,770,746	35,954,550
	Increase......	$2,006,001	Increase......	$816,196

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Jan. 10.	CIRCULATION. Jan. 3.	DEPOSITS—NET. Jan. 10.	DEPOSITS—NET. Jan. 3.
Bk. of New-York.	350,016	365,436	6,597,580	6,162,570
Manhattan Co....	74,706	75,074	7,215,424	7,776,246
Merchants' Bank.	286,588	285,387	7,404,563	6,848,506
Mechanics' Bank.	363,810	364,769	4,010,134	3,853,057
Union Bank......	111,359	118,177	4,505,183	4,347,219
Bank of America.	35,433	36,113	10,792,534	10,762,910
Phenix Bank......	71,002	63,884	3,425,060	3,497,109
City Bank......	......	......	5,595,733	5,290,638
Tradesmen's Bank	329,685	333,344	1,867,436	1,846,170
Fulton Bank......	160,378	168,843	1,922,074	1,888,274
Chemical Bank...	54,013	55,468	6,602,325	6,492,434
Merch. Exch. Bk..	151,877	156,506	1,674,801	1,629,553
National Bank....	94,152	100,524	1,529,682	1,319,889
Butch. & Drov. Bk	308,593	312,834	1,746,338	1,738,440
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	183,801	184,680	1,193,106	1,165,114
Greenwich Bank.	106,719	116,294	564,915	523,127
Leather Man. Bk.	299,787	322,665	2,359,736	2,464,981
Seventh Ward Bk.	95,793	100,819	1,437,023	1,284,656
Bk. St. New-York	262,566	250,177	5,749,586	5,366,680
Am. Exchange Bk.	196,811	206,455	7,968,213	7,411,057
Bk. of Commerce.	1,705	1,705	9,357,884	9,909,671
Broadway Bank..	289,089	291,881	5,611,591	5,792,833
Ocean Bank......	95,114	95,311	1,730,257	1,810,735
Mercantile Bank.	6,377	6,377	3,897,067	3,871,872
Pacific Bank......	103,647	102,837	1,396,442	1,327,304
Bank of Republic.	186,212	198,881	3,877,604	3,884,989
Chatham Bank....	28,925	30,932	801,686	716,813
People's Bank....	85,284	94,429	791,028	779,308
Bank of N. Am....	176,738	178,299	2,065,265	1,902,622
Hanover Bank....	169,627	171,034	1,204,274	1,332,587
Irving Bank......	118,547	121,802	929,607	843,880
Metropolitan Bk..	544,345	554,814	8,682,000	8,436,389
Citizen's Bank....	179,343	180,047	808,922	800,460
Nassau Bank......	11,827	12,053	1,895,643	1,862,335
Market Bank.....	270,263	278,181	1,700,309	1,628,250
St. Nicholas Bank.	196,829	197,289	1,197,624	1,238,645
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	616,970	631,583	2,308,742	2,371,974
Corn Exch. Bank.	275,102	280,425	2,546,326	2,186,027
Continental Bank	259,079	258,730	2,214,414	2,066,710
Bk. of Commw'lth	316,629	320,701	1,784,440	1,663,127
Oriental Bank....	150,614	152,408	673,297	647,816
Marine Bank.....	271,692	279,584	1,745,125	1,724,707
Atlantic Bank....	128,376	130,020	604,045	597,241
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	220,000	218,500	2,962,252	2,862,250
Park Bank......	391,626	396,577	12,034,479	11,563,871
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	68,392	76,084	1,113,895	1,164,935
Grocers' Bank....	48,715	51,127	621,497	588,898
North River Bank	81,129	81,465	698,345	655,799
East River Bank.	107,662	107,174	339,957	310,286
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	7,529	7,840	1,259,511	1,199,929
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	179,457	190,122	325,998	314,544
N. Y. Exch. Bank.	178,638	179,375	446,436	407,723
Bull's Head Bank	151,853	149,336	601,666	546,071
N. Y. County Bank	116,939	115,981	466,176	432,976
Total......	$9,551,563	$9,754,355	162,878,249	159,163,246
	Decrease......	$202,792	Increase......	$3,715,003

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 12, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 35 bbls. Ashes, 12,301 bbls. Flour, 657 bbls. and 662 bags Corn Meal, 50 bushels Corn, 125 bushels Barley, 22,505 bushels Oats, 3,138 bushels Malt, 10,215 pkgs. Provisions, and 639 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 30 bbls. at $8 50 for Pots, and $8 for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

COCOA—A small lot of Guayaquil was sold at 22c. ℔ ℔.

COFFEE—Rio continues in active demand at rising prices; sales 8,300 bags at 29c.@31½c. ℔ ℔. Sales were also made of 150 bags Maracaibo at 31c., and 300 bags St. Domingo at 28c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Is held firmly at 69c.@69½c., chiefly at 69½c., for Middlings ℔ ℔.; sales 1,200 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been quite excited to-day, under the influence of the rapid rise in Gold. Holders have advanced their asking prices very materially, and in many instances decline selling at present. The demand has been fair, though checked by the high pretentions of sellers. The actual rise in the market value of State and Western brands is about 10c.@15c., as compared with the current rates of Saturday. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 11,600 bbls., including Superfine State at $6 20@$6 45; poor to choice extra State at $6 60@$7, chiefly at $6 65@$6 75; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $6 20@$6 40; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 05@$7 20 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State......	$6 20	@$6 45
Extra State......	6 60	@ 6 00
Superfine Western......	6 20	@ 6 40
Extra Illinois Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 65	@ 8 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	7 05	@ 7 20
Extra Ohio, trade brands......	7 25	@ 8 50
Extra Genesee......	7 05	@ 8 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri..	7 00	@10 00

Southern Flour is in good request and is dearer; sales of 1,150 bbls., at $7 00@$7 55 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 60@$9 for fancy to choice brands, and $9@$10 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is decidedly firmer; sales 750 bbls. Extra, at $6 60@$8 10 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is more sought after, at $3 50@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues in demand at $4 for Jersey; $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 55 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 75@$3 15 ℔ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more demand and has advanced 2c.@3c. ℔ bushel, closing very irregularly. Sales, since our last, of 162,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 58@$1 60; Amber Western at $1 53@$1 56; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 47@$1 53; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 44@$1 46½; Milwaukee Club at $1 35@$1 44; Chicago Spring at $1 28@$1 36 ℔ bushel. Corn is in fair request and is decidedly firmer. Sales since our last, 76,000 bushels at 79c.@81c. for shipping Mixed Western; 82c.@83c. for Western Mixed; 69c.@78c. for unsound, 85c. for Yellow Western, and 86c. for White Western, ℔ bushel. Rye is quiet, at 88c.@$1 02, according to quality, ℔ bushel. Oats are in lively demand, including Prince Edward's Island, at 75c.; Canada at 72c.@74c.; Western at 72c.@74c.; State at 73c.@74½c., and Jersey at 67c.@71c., ℔ bushel. Barley continues in request, at $1 35@$1 55 ℔ bushel. Sales 2,400 bushels. Of Barley Malt, 1,100 bushels changed hands at $1 60@$1 65 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River is in brisk request, at 95c.@$1 10 ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in fair demand at steady prices, including new at 16c.@25c., the latter rate for very choice, ℔ ℔.

HEMP—Manila continues in lively request, at 9⅞c.@10c. ℔ ℔.

LIME—Rockland is in demand, at 85c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales 900 bbls. old crop New-Orleans at 27c.@37c.; and 35 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, on private terms, ℔ gallon.

OILS—A fair inquiry prevails for Petroleum, at 40c.@42½c. for Refined, and 22c. for Crude, ℔ gallon. Nothing really new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after, and sales have been made of 2,300 bbls. at $14 37½@$14 50 for Mess, and $11 50@$12 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in good demand, at 7c.@8c. for Hams, and 5½c.@5⅞c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is active and buoyant at 7½c.@9½c. ℔ ℔.; sales 2,400 boxes. Lard is advancing; sales 2,800 tcs. and bbls., at 9¾c.@10½c., ℔ ℔. Beef is in more request at previous prices; sales since our last 225 bbls., at $12 75@$13 50 for Extra Mess, and $11 25@$12 75 for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $19 50@$21 ℔ tierce; India Mess, $24@$26 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $13@$15 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in rather more request at 15c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 20c.@25c. for common to choice State, ℔ ℔. Cheese is in moderate demand, at 9½c.@13c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales: 600 bags East India, at $7 37½@$7 50 ℔ 100 ℔s.

SPICES—Sales: 1,000 mats Cassia, at 42c., and 1,450 bags Pepper, at 23½c.@24c. ℔ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of 1,120 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 10c.@11c., Cuba, at 9¾c.@10¼c.; 1,300 bags China, on private terms, and 2,670 boxes Havana, part at 10c.@10¾c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 140,000 ℔s. at 10¾c.@11c., closing at 11c.. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 1,500 bbls. at 40½c.@41c., mainly at 41c., ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were more active to-day. For Liverpool—The engagements included 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; 28,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk and bags, at 7½d. ℔ bushel; 300 bbls. Petroleum at 7s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; 50 tcs. Pork at 6s. 6d.; 250 tcs. Beef at 4s. ℔ tierce; 500 boxes Bacon and 300 tcs. Lard at 30s.@32s. 6d.; 300 boxes Bacon, by steamer, at 60s., and 150 firkins Butter, by steamer, at 70s.; 700 bags Clover Seed at 30s. ℔ ton, and 100 bbls. Shoe-pegs at 2s. ℔ bbl. For London—150 boxes Bacon at 32s. 6d., and 60 tcs. Clover Seed at 25s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—30,000 bushels Wheat on private terms; 100 pkgs. Bacon, and 25 tons other heavy goods, at 30s. ℔ ton. For Bristol—200 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl. For Cardiff—A British brig, with Flour, at 2s. 9d. ℔ bbl., and Bacon at 30s. ℔ ton. For Galway—A foreign bark, with Grain at 10½d. ℔ bushel.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Teutonia......	Dec. 31..	Southampton..	New-York.
China......	Jan. 3..	Liverpool......	New-York.
City of Manchester.	Jan. 7..	Liverpool......	New-York.
Arabia......	Jan. 10..	Liverpool......	New-York.
Borussia......	Jan. 14..	Southampton..	New-York.
Edinburg......	Jan. 14..	Liverpool......	New-York.
Australasian......	Jan. 17..	Liverpool......	New-York.
Hansa......	Jan. 21..	Southampton..	New-York.
Europa......	Jan. 24..	Liverpool......	Boston.
Saxonia......	Jan. 28..	Southampton..	New-York.
Asia......	Jan. 31..	Liverpool......	New-York.
Bavaria......	Feb. 11..	Southampton..	New-York.
Hammonia......	Feb. 25..	Southampton..	New-York.

FROM AMERICA.

Asia......	Jan. 14..	New-York....	Liverpool.
City of Washington..	Jan. 17..	New-York....	Liverpool.
New-York......	Jan. 17..	New-York....	Southampton
Jura......	Jan. 17..	Portland......	Liverpool.
Africa......	Jan. 21..	Boston......	Liverpool.
Teutonia......	Jan. 24..	New-York....	Southampton
City of Baltimore...	Jan. 24..	New-York....	Liverpool.
China......	Jan. 28..	New-York....	Liverpool.
City of Manchester..	Jan. 31..	New-York....	Liverpool.
Arabia......	Feb. 4..	Boston......	Liverpool.
Saxonia......	Feb. 8..	New-York....	Southampton
Australasian......	Feb. 11..	New-York....	Liverpool.
Borussia......	Feb. 21..	New-York....	Southampton

Steamers for the Southern Coast.

For New-Orleans..Steamer Marion...... Jan. 17.
For Newbern......Steamer Mary Sanford...... Jan. 20.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship *Asia*, will close at the New-York Post-office, to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at...... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at......at 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF THE GENTLEMAN WHO WITNESSED the collision on Broadway on Tuesday the 23d of December last, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, between a private carriage and an omnibus, and who gave the lady who occupied the carriage the number of the stage on a piece of paper, will send his address to Box No. 2,939 New-York Post-office, he will confer a favor and aid justice.

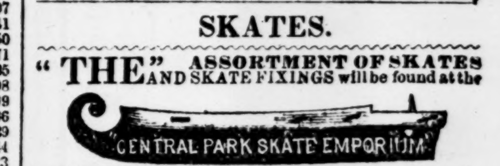
TO G. D. H.—YOU COULD NOT REMAIN ABsent, did you know your mother's distress. Return home at once, if you have any regard for her comfort and health. Come back to your situation, as if nothing had occurred. W. W.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FIVE VALUABLE HORSES FOR SALE.—One white (Billy Button) flagtail; rapid traveller; makes up well; 15 hands high; is perfectly kind, and would make an excellent horse for a Doctor's use. Price, $375. One black horse, (Bill) 16 hands high, flagtail; carries himself spendidly; clean, handsome traveller; would make an enviable coupé horse; sound and reliable. Price, $425. Also, a black colt, coming 5 years; he is a young horse of great promise; sound and gentle. Price, $165. Also, a very superb pair of iron grays, nearly 17 hands high, well matched, of elegant action, sound and well broke, manes and tails flowing, and silver tipped. Price, $800. Address Box No. 3,329, Post-office, New-York.

SKATES.

"THE" ASSORTMENT OF SKATES AND SKATE FIXINGS will be found at the



Skates from 25 cents to $25, and in fact everything in the skating line, (except ponds,) to suit all ages, sexes, tastes and purses. PARLOR SKATES.
CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

1863. DIARIES. 1863.

All sizes and styles of Diaries and Journals, Expense Books, Photograph Albums, Writing Desks, Ink Trays, Portfolios, Gold Pens, Games, Currency Wallets, and every style of fine writing paper and stationery at low prices, by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE A. KAYE.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 13, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN — THE CHIMNEY CORNER — THE FRENCH SPY.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—PRIDE OF THE MARKET.

WALLACK'S—LOVE AND MONEY.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway,) CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, UNDER NIAGARA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—FAUST AND MARGUERITE.

THEATRE FRANCAISE—VALERIE OU LA JEUNE AVEUGLE—LA SERPENT DE LA PAROISSE—PAS DE FUMEE SANS FEU.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—COMPLETE SCHOOL OF NATURAL HISTORY.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—MISS LAVINIA WARREN, the Queen of Beauty, Com. NUTT, &c., at all hours—COLLEEN BAWN afternoon and evening.

BROOKLYN ARENA—CLASSIC AND MODERN GYMNASTICS.

CLINTON HALL—ELECTRO PSYCHOLOGY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have a dispach, dated off the mouth of the Yazoo River, 3d inst., which states that the Expedition was withdrawn from the river, on the day previous, in safety—a single attack from the enemy being repulsed by the gunboats. It is announced that the Yazoo is abandoned as a base of operations—the enemy's position being impregnable, on the front facing that river, to a force no stronger than the one which made the attempt to carry it—the enemy having been reinforced to the number of 60,000 men. Our losses are between 2,500 and 3,000. After leaving the Yazoo a council of war was held, at which it was determined to abandon the attempt against Vicksburgh at present, and to operate against some other place—a point of attack being decided upon, which the rebels will, no doubt, soon inform us of

The rebels under MARMADUKE have utterly failed in their attempt to capture Springfield, Mo., and the large quantity of valuable army stores deposited there. Col. CRABB, who succeeded Gen. BROWN in command after the latter was wounded, has notified Gen. CURTIS that the rebels were repulsed at every advance, and finally retreated, leaving their dead and wounded behind. Their losses were heavy. The number of our killed is seventeen—wounded not ascertained. Gen. CURTIS has three columns of troops marching in pursuit of the enemy.

It is stated that a few days since there were only two pieces of artillery in Springfield, Mo., to defend the town from the attack just made by MARMADUKE, the fortifications there having never been mounted. The forces there consisted of the Third and Fourth Michigan Cavalry, numbering together about 750 efficient men, the Eighteenth Iowa, 600 strong, and 2,000 sick and convalescent soldiers, about 600 of whom were probably able to assist in the defence. Fears were felt for the safety of the place, as there are a million of dollars worth of stores there. The ordnance and ammunition are stored in Fort Lyon. Only the sick and wounded of the army of the frontier have reached Springfield. Gen. BLUNT was at Huntsville when last heard of, and Gens. HERRON and SCHOFIELD at Fayetteville. Any relief for Springfield from Arkansas, is therefore out of the question. There were 1,500 cavalry at the outposts, within fifty miles of Springfield, but they seem to have been unavailable.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, dated Jan. 8, states that ROSECRANS had been largely reinforced, and that his advance was fifteen miles beyond Murfreesboro. It also asserts that we have taken more prisoners during this brief pursuit than we did during the battles. A rebel Tennessee regiment, two hundred strong, threw down their arms and gave themselves up in a body.

The Chicago *Tribune* states that Brig.-Gen. EWING's Brigade from Western Virginia, left Louisville on Saturday, Jan. 3, for Nashville, by way of the Cumberland River, on a fleet of seven steamers. The Twenty-fourth Ohio, Col. PAYNE, and the Twentieth Ohio Battery, Capt. SMITHKNIGHT, left Cincinnati by boats on the same night, under orders to report at Louisville. They will probably proceed at once to Nashville by way of the Cumberland River.

A letter dated at Newbern, Jan. 1, announces the arrival at that point of Gen. SPINOLA's Empire Brigade. Still another Brigade, the name of the commander not stated, was reported to be at Morehead City *en route* for Newbern. When the force under Gen. FOSTER is completed it is to be called the Eighteenth *Corps d'Armée*.

Nine gentlemen, residents of Whitfield County, Northern Georgia, arrived in Louisville a few days since, having made their escape by crossing the Tennessee River near the mouth of the Hiawassee. They give a fearful account of the reign of terror in the South. They state that pork is selling in Northern Georgia at 30 cents per pound, salt at $1 75 per pound, corn at $2 to $3 per bushel, wheat at $6 per bushel, sugar at 75 cents per pound, shoes $10 per pair, and boots at $75, eggs at $1 per dozen, chickens $1 each, and other articles in proportion. The scarcity of salt is so great that many persons make use of the dirt in their smoke-houses, which has been saturated with salt, extracting the saline matter from it, wherewith to cure their meats. There is also great suffering in the rebel army, and the Augusta *Chronicle* asserted recently that a body of two thousand six hundred troops marched into Richmond without shoes. Commissions have been appointed in some districts to take an account of the amount of corn and other produce in the possession of the residents, who are not permitted in any case to hold more than is necessary for their subsistence until the next crop shall have matured, and if a family should be found to be tinctured with loyalty to the Federal Government, all their means of subsistence are seized and confiscated. These refugees in their flight from rebel oppression traveled in the by-ways night and day, sometimes paying guides as much as thirty dollars for their services a single night.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Jan. 8, in a long editorial, urges that as the South remains unconquered, after a war of eighteen months, the further continuation of the contest can accomplish only the exhaustion of both parties. It can effect the conquest of neither, but it can only be stopped by the United States. In the eyes of God and man they are responsible for its longer continuance. If the world will exert all its energies to stopping the war, it will soon relieve the future of all its gloom, restore peace to the country and prosperity to both nations.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a bill was introduced to aid Western Virginia in the more speedy and final abolishment of Slavery in that State. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The President was requested to inform the Senate what measures have been adopted to enforce the provisions of the Confiscation act, &c. The Committee on the Conduct of the War had a similar inquiry directed to them, especially regarding the District of Columbia. Notice was given of a bill to consolidate regiments in the field, and to facilitate the return of absent soldiers to the army. The bill to provide for the further issue of bonds and United States Notes was passed. The House joint resolution for the prompt payment of soldiers was then postponed—the bill just passed making ample provision for them. The bill for the reorganization of the Court of Claims was considered until the expiration of the morning hour, when the bill for the discharge of State prisoners was taken up, and Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, made a speech, principally in reply to the speech made by Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, last week. A personal colloquy followed, in which Mr. SAULSBURY was declared out of order. The bill was postponed until to-day. The bill to raise volunteers for the defence of Kentucky was passed, 23 to 13. After some further business of no special importance, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the payment of company and regimental officers from the date of their commissions. Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, made an effort to take the matter of the reduction of duty on paper from the Ways and Means Committee, and obtain its consideration immediately by the House, but it failed. The Secretary of the Treasury was requested to inform the House as to the amount expended in the employment and sustenance of contrabands. The Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the duty on paper rags. The President was called upon for full statistics of the trade and commerce of the great Lakes, the Western rivers and the St. Lawrence. The Naval Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a navy-yard at some point between the mouth of the Ohio and North St. Louis. Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, introduced a joint resolution, approving and ratifying the President's Emancipation Proclamation. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Committee on Military was instructed to inquire into the expediency and necessity of granting bounty lands to soldiers, to be located on any confiscated rebel plantations at the close of the war. The President was called upon for information regarding the election of representatives in those districts reclaimed from the rebellion. A Select Committee of five was ordered, to inquire into the necessity and expediency of establishing a military and postal road from New-York to Washington. A resolution was adopted making inquiry of the Secretary of War relative to property belonging to the rebel Secretary of War seized in the City of Washington. The Naval Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of laying a telegraph cable from Fortress Monroe to New-Orleans. It was resolved that no more money should be paid to any civil officer of the Government until all arrearages of the soldiers have been settled. Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill providing for the raising of 150,000 troops of African descent. Its consideration was postponed until Wednesday week. Mr. MAY, of Maryland, offered resolutions relative to the return of fugitive slaves in Maryland, but they were rejected. The Select Committee on Emancipation was instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to aid Maryland in emancipating her slaves. The bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government was then considered in Committee of the Whole until the adjournment. No definite action was taken.

THS STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate did not meet yesterday until seven o'clock, P. M. Notice was given of a bill to regulate the affairs of Surrogates' Courts, and at 7½ o'clock an adjournment took place.

In the Assembly, the fifty-third ballot for Speaker was reached without a choice.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Resolutions were adopted directing the Corporation Counsel to memorialize the Legislature to legalize all the Commissioners of Deeds appointed by the Common Council; to refer the various portions of the Mayor's Message to the appropriate committees; to have the Street Commissioner report to the Board the present state of the Battery enlargement difficulty, with the view of taking steps to complete the improvement; to have the Corporation Manual compiled for 1863; and to have an inspection of the piers and wharves made, and their condition reported upon by the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips. A report from the Finance Committee, in favor of issuing $50,000 worth of Central Park stock, was laid over under the rule. The report, together with the annual report of the City Inspector, which was received and ordered to be printed, will be found entire in the official proceedings. Other annual reports of heads of departments were received, and ordered to be printed. The Comptroller reported $2,047,484 40 to have been the balance in the City Treasury on last Saturday. The Board adjourned till Monday next at 1 o'clock P. M.

The Board of Councilmen met at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A resolution by President JONES, to give Brig.-Gen. MEAGHER a sword, sash and belt, at a cost of $800, was laid over. Some routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned till 5 P. M. of Monday next.

There were in the City and County of New-York, last week, 433 deaths, of which 82 were men, 100 women, 127 boys, 124 girls, 182 aeults, 251 children. 209 males, 224 females, and 4 colored persons. Consumption carried off 61 victims; infantile convulsions, 40; croup, 26; diphtheria, 25; scarlet fever, 18; dropsy in the head, 14; inflammation of lungs, 42; and old age, 5. There were during the week 35 deaths in the public institutions, and 32 interments in Potter's Field.

The annual meeting of the Marine Society of New-York was held last evening at the United States Hotel, Fulton-street. The funds of the Society amount to $61,744 64, which is invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate in this City and Brooklyn, bearing interest at seven per cent. per annum. All the officers were reëlected, and the meeting adjourned until the second Monday in April.

The gunboat *Lafayette* has made her appearance at Cairo, and is soon to go into active service under the command of Capt. PHELPS, late of the *Benton*. She mounts nine heavy guns, is of great length, is slender and sharp at the bow, can be used as a ram, has side wheels of great purchase, and all of her hull above water is plated with iron. On her way to Cairo, up the river, she ran one hundred miles in eight hours.

A letter received in New-Bedford, Mass., from Acting Master HENRY J. COOP, on board the United States gunboat *San Jacinto*, reports her at St. Thomas on Dec. 20. She was to leave at once in pursuit of two rebel vessels which had sailed from that port.

The Trustees of one of the New-Haven Churches have given directions to have all the cotton-stuffed cushions in the seats of the building overhauled, that they may be refilled with some article not so valuable, but quite as serviceable.

The price of Gold Coin yesterday rapidly advanced to 141@142 ℔ cent., which carried up Stocks in proportion, under great speculative excitement. Exchange on London unsettled—quoted 155@156 ℔ cent. Money easy at 6 ℔ cent.

Breadstuffs were in fair demand, and were decidedly dearer, yesterday. Cotton was more sought after, and was somewhat firmer. Provisions and Groceries were likewise in better request, at rising prices. Hay, Hops, Tallow, Spices and Whisky were freely purchased, at buoyant rates. Heavier freight engagements were reported.

The great New-York cattle market opened on Monday morning with about 3,500 bullocks, which were increased to 4,000 before night. Everything was bought up clean last week, and that without satisfying the wants of butchers. This created a brisk demand now, and butchers and Government buyers—who took 300 head—drove a sharp trade during the forenoon. Prices ranged a shade higher than last week, for most kinds, and as there were a good many well fed cattle, the general selling prices were from 8c.@9c., with some fat bullocks at 10c.@11c. ℔ lb net, or dressed weight. A few more droves are anticipated for to-day, but not enough to cheapen the prices, and all will find ready purchasrs.

The Army of the Potomac.

The Army of the Potomac has received a larger share of the attention of Government, and a much larger share of the attention of the public Press, than any other army that the nation has put in the field. There have been good reasons for this, unquestionably. In the first place, the Army of the Potomac has, at different times since its organization, outnumbered our other armies, by great odds. In the second place, it has been charged with graver duties than any other—at least, with duties absorbing more of the interest and exciting more of the sensibilities of the people, to wit: 1. The defence of the National Capital, when menaced at different times by the rebels. 2. The capture of Richmond, and the dispersion of the rebellious Government holding its defiant councils there. It might be added, perhaps, that the Army of the Potomac is the first created great army of the country—that its organization was attended with extraordinary commotions and some serious dangers, such as the deep excitement that continued so long after the first battle of Bull Run, and the intense passion, bordering on popular phrensy, at the North, following the murder of Massachusetts troops by the mob in Baltimore. The Army has, from these causes, drawn around itself much of the interest that, by a law of nature, always attends the "first-born;" and the dangers that attended its birth, and cling to its career, have given it a hold on the popular sympathy, and kept alive an interest in its fate that no other army of the Republic can boast of.

We do not justify any favoritism, however, and mention the facts in the history of this army to show why it is that it has absorbed so much of the public attention, and so profoundly affected alternately our hopes and fears for the preservation of the Union. For the rest, it must stand as all our other armies do—upon its own merits as an army, measured by its deeds, and skill and valor in the field. Tried by this test, we cannot admit that the Army of the Potomac has fallen short of its duty. Fortunately, it has made a record of patient endurance and steady courage that cannot be surpassed in any military history. The battles of Malvern Hill, Antietam and Fredericksburgh are ample to prove that the Army of the Potomac has stomach for as deadly fighting as modern war has exhibited. We cannot impugn the loyalty of the army. It has endured patiently the oppression of idle life in camp, exposure in sickly swamps, the fatigue of long and hard marches, the decimation of battles—and all without abatement of love for the country and its cause. Each one who drops from his place in the ranks which he feels he is never to fill again, utters a cheer to his comrades who go on, and counts his life well spent if it aids to restore to the Constitution its lost authority.

But yet the present position of the Army of the Potomac is not cheering. It does not gratify its friends, it does not animate the country, it does not fully sustain and honor the cause which, to so large an extent, rests on its arms for vindication. We know the fault is not with the private soldiers or subordinate officers, who make up the Army of the Potomac. We know that they feel, to-day, more keenly even than we who consider them at a distance, the humiliation of their ineffectual career. The fault is not with them. Their hearts are burning, and their hands are ready for battle. They ask to be led against the enemy. They demand to meet him anywhere, at any time, in any way—so only they meet him on equal terms. They will trust the issue to a righteous cause, with unfaltering faith in the God of Battles.

When we think of the Army of the Potomac, its hard work, its brave deeds, its once high hopes, its frequent and bitter disappointments, and the lingering incertitude that surrounds its future, we cannot help being moved with anxiety. This is not the proper fate for the greatest army of the Republic. We shall not attempt here to account for the virtual failure of all its campaigns. There has been and there is a fault somewhere. That is enough for the present. That fault has impaired the efficiency of our greatest army, which now rests inactive almost in sight of the places it defended a year ago. Under such circumstances the spirit of any army would be checked and discouraged. An army idle, disintegrates by disease, desertion, resignation and death. It can only be stimulated and made equal to great deeds by constant action and emprise. Unless the Army of the Potomac be aroused thus—unless its conscious power be excited and its patriotism inflamed anew, the country must feel the loss severely some day. Where will we get another such army?

We write these words for excitation of the Government, to stir it up to an obvious and imperative duty. It must use the armies it has, and use them quickly and constantly. The armies themselves beg and pray for it. Inaction demoralizes more than campaigning, though the fight brings now and then adverse results. The programme which the soldiers will most zealously sustain and work up to, is that which promises them quick and constant work, a chance of triumph over the rebellion, and an early return to peaceful pursuits. The soldiers of the Army of the Potomac deserve prompt leading to "military success," and the country needs and demands it as much as they desire and deserve it. The chief army of the nation is able to achieve its chief victories, and if gallantly and skillfully led, will certainly do so

Kentucky and Emancipation.

What means this terrible eruption of wrath from the Kentucky Governor against the President's Proclamation? What are we to make of the constant fulminations of the Kentucky Senators and Representatives at Washington against the Executive policy? How happens it that of the three slaveholding Border States, Maryland, Missouri and Kentucky, the last alone should be kindled into rage? Missouri, five years ago, was as extreme in its devotion to Slavery as South Carolina itself, and even more furious. Its slave population, in the decade between 1850 and 1860, increased thirty-one and a half per cent., while that of Kentucky increased less than seven per cent. And yet we find Missouri promptly and cordially endorcing the emancipation propositions of the President, by a large majority of its popular vote. We see, too, the leading men of Maryland, and the ablest portion of its Press, taking the same bold stand; and there is no longer a question that the State will, not long hence, concur formally in the plan of compensated emancipation. If Gov. GAMBLE and Gov. BRADFORD can yield so pleasantly to the new necessities of the day, why should Gov. ROBINSON storm so fearfully? If the present Congressmen from Missouri and Maryland, opposed to emancipation as most of them personally are, can submit with such quiet grace to the new policy, why should the neighbors and followers of HENRY CLAY—the great Kentuckian, who always declared Slavery to be a great misfortune to Kentucky—why, we ask, should Mr. WICKLIFFE and his colleagues blaze with such indignation because the Government has at last opened a way by which their State may be cleared of Slavery? What peculiar principle or interest has Kentucky in the matter, that Missouri and Maryland have not?

We know that it is often said, and sometimes even upon the floor of Congress, that the peculiar conduct of Kentucky is owing to feeble loyalty. We do not believe it. Kentucky is every whit as loyal as either of the other two States. It has had more men in active military service for the Union than either of them—no less than forty-one regiments; and no National troops have fought with greater gallantry, as Shiloh and Donelson and Murfreesboro can well testify. The Kentucky Generals Anderson, Rousseau, Crittenden, Nelson, Boyle and others have done deeds for the old flag that will ever live in history. We have not a doubt that the Kentucky Representative who declared, last Friday, on the floor of the House that Kentucky was "as loyal and true as any State in the Union," spoke the exact truth, if by the State he meant the *majority* of its people. They are unquestionably—as he said he was—"for this Government first, last and forever." That thing was tested over and over again at the polls, and afterward by MORGAN's appeals on his raids, and BRAGG's proclamations during his great invasion, in a manner that has made fair doubt no longer possible. It will not do to attribute to disloyalty this peculiar hostility of Kentucky to the Emancipation policy.

The real reason probably may be found in two causes. First, Kentucky has more slaves than both the other States combined—her figure, by the last census, being 225,488, while that of Missouri was 114,931, that of Maryland 87,189. Having more property bound up in the system, it is natural that she should be more sensitive about it. But a more important cause for this difference of conduct on the part of Kentucky has been the fact that, while Missouri has had such public leaders as Senator HENDERSON and GRATZ BROWN, and Maryland such public journals as the Baltimore *American* and the Cambridge *Intelligencer*, to advocate the emancipation policy with ability and unflagging zeal, there has been in Kentucky no public man or public journal bold enough to start the discussion on the Anti-Slavery side. There is not a politician or a political organ in Kentucky that is not as timid as a hare on any question bearing against Slavery. The old habit of tabooing all discussion on the subject still prevails. A single high-souled, independent, earnest man of ability might easily break this up. The discussion once fairly opened, there can be no doubt it would lead to the same results as in the other two States.

If Kentucky has more slaves than they, she would obtain a proportionately larger share of compensation from the National Government. This compensation would, in fact, be just so much gained. The politicians of Kentucky seem to us to err in taking it for granted that the question still is whether Slavery shall be perpetuated in the State on its old basis, and in its old character. That thing, whether they accept the President's plan or not, is impossible. Gen. ROSECRANS was perfectly right in declaring as he did, at the public banquet given in his honor at Louisville, last Summer, that if the war went on, Slavery must come to an end. Proclamation or no Proclamation, it is an institution that cannot stand the shock of civil war. All accounts agree that everywhere within our army lines effective slave labor is rapidly coming to an end. This is an inevitable result of the disordered condition of society. The slaves are becoming practically free by the mere force of circumstances. When this point is once reached, they never can be put back into their old condition with any profit to their masters. They will be so "demoralized," as the expression is, that as slaves they will be forever worthless. Even apart from this inevitable operation of the war, how could Kentucky expect to retain Slavery when surrounded by Free States on every side but the South, as she would be when the system is at an end in Missouri and Western Virginia? It would cost her intolerable trouble.

The extinction of Slavery in Kentucky is simply a question of manner and time. Could the discussion once be fairly started among the people of the State, we are confident that the decision would be, as in Missouri and Maryland, that the compensating scheme of the President is the right manner, and now the appropriate time. But if the State chooses to shirk the subject, until her slaves become a profitless burden, without marketable value, she certainly should be allowed the privilege, without molestation. Of course if she resists until then, she will not expect help from the Government. That which has merely a nominal value can never be paid for in National money. Spurning the Government offer now, she must not complain when circumstances finally compel her to part from her cherished institution without a dollar from the Government treasury to lighten the sacrifice. There is a clear privilege on both sides; and there should be passion on neither.

CITY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.—We publish this morning the annual report of the City Inspector. It is taken up with the usual subjects, discussed in pretty much the old way. The only conclusion that one can come to, in reading the reports of this Department from year to year, is that things are all wrong. The City is in bad condition: its streets, with the exception of Broadway, are filthy; it has a bad system of sewerage and drainage; thousands of its people live in cellars whose atmosphere is death; slaughter-houses, livery stables and fat-boiling establishments are scattered all over it; barrels of abomination and heaps of ashes line its sidewalks and block up its gutters; some of its piers are used as permanent depôts for the accumulation of street manure, and the air is "poisoned with the stench emitted by these reeking and pestiferous mounds of uncleanliness." And yet, notwithstanding the fact that these nuisances, and a hundred others, are patent to every eye, and recognized by every sense, the officers whose duty it is to attend to the sanitary condition of the City can take no cognizance of them, nor adopt any measures to remove them. According to the City Inspector, they have no power to do so. The streets and all their dirt are in the hands of Contractor HACKLEY, who neglects his work, assigns his duties to sub-contractors, and only secures for himself enormous profits; and Mr. DELAVAN can only hope that the newly chosen Counsel to the Corporation may find something in the contract making it possible to carry into effect its proposed objects, and thereby secure a cleanly condition of the City. "But," says he, "should such effort be, as is apprehended, a fruitless one, there will be no other remedy at hand than to promptly put an end to the contract, the provisions of which have been so often misconstrued, perverted or violated, to the detriment of the City." About the other innumerable public offences in the City, the City Inspector's Department can say nothing; or, rather, it can do nothing *but* annually say a little about them. It is evident that the functionary should either have more authority—with greater responsibility—in certain matters, or his costly department should be altogether abolished, and the sanitary condition of the City put in charge of men who have both capacity, knowledge and power. We hope the new Common Council will take speedy action upon this question, whose bearings upon the greatness and well-doing of New-York are more important than any other.

Notwithstanding the bad sanitary condition of the City, the City Inspector states that the proportionate mortality was smaller last year than the preceding. The deaths in 1862 were 21,244, and in the year preceding, 22,117, and this includes a large number of soldiers brought to this City from our army for treatment of wounds received or disease contracted in the field or camp. The year just closed was, in fact, a year of extraordinary healthfulness all over the land; and here, as elsewhere, the efforts of nature held in abeyance the ravages of disease induced by the pestiferous nuisances of the City, which Mr. DELAVAN had no authority to prevent or allay.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.—The scare into which the country was thrown by the exciting news from Springfield, Mo., has happily passed away. We were led to fear the capture of the place by the rebel band of 5,000 under MARMADUKE, who attacked it so fiercely on Thursday and Friday last. Gen. BROWN, the commandant, was badly wounded, and disabled from conducting the defence. The rebels had got possession of and destroyed part of the town, and at a late hour on Friday afternoon, when pressing their assault most vigorously, they cut the telegraph wire to St. Louis, and Gen. CURTIS and the country were left in the dark as to the end of the struggle.

There was good reason for anxiety over the result. Springfield is the most important military dépôt we have in the Far West. It is the gateway by which the rebels of Western Arkansas and the Indian territory have again and again essayed to enter Missouri. It is the base from which the important campaigns of CURTIS, resulting in victory at Pea Ridge, and of BLUNT and HERRON, resulting in victory at Prairie Grove and Van Buren, were conducted. The military authorities had thrown up extensive fortifications at Springfield, built a strong fort, called Fort Lyon—a sort of citadel—and stored a vast amount of food and munitions of war in the place. After it had been recaptured the last time from the rebels, it was determined to hold it, and these were the preparations made for the purpose. But however formidable the earthworks in themselves, they lacked, when they were attacked, the usual accompaniment of guns in position. The place was merely defensible, not defended, by artillery. Gen. BROWN held possession of the entrenchments, with two regiments that numbered about 700 men, and two guns—nothing more.

It is a wonder the place was not taken by the rebels. But it seems Gen. BROWN had a skillful and brave successor in the person of Col. CRAFT, who made the best of the perilous situation. He managed to repulse the overpowering odds against him, and Gen. CURTIS announces that Springfield is safe, with less bloodshed on our side than we had reason to fear. It is a narrow risk that has been run at Springfield. The place is far too important to have been exposed to such hazard. It is not creditable to some one that it should have been left in as defenceless a state, with such a wealth of stores in it. Its capture might have inflicted terrible suffering on the army of Gens. BLUNT and HERRON, compelling their speedy and disastrous retreat to Missouri.

JUDGE MCCUNN ON ILLEGAL ARRESTS.—The Grand Jury which sat in this City in December, had the subject of "arbitrary arrests" by the Administration before it, but failed to find any indictment. The Grand Jury impanneled in the Oyer and Terminer, which sat in the first week of this year, took up the subject anew, but immediately dismissed the bill in the case under consideration. For a third time these arrests were brought before a Grand Jury yesterday in the charge of Judge MCCUNN. Judge MCCUNN took very independent and logical ground on the subject. He is opposed to bringing it up in this manner and in "these times of trouble and of heated political passions." He reminded the Grand Jurors that they could only indict public officers for offences which are alleged to have been committed within the limits of the jurisdiction of that court; and if the offense was not committed here, no indictment could be found at all. He, moreover, advocated giving such cases the widest latitude of a preliminary examination before a proper magistrate, so that the accused might have the benefit of confronting the witnesses against him, and the privilege of cross-examining them, before being compelled to meet them at the bar of a criminal court.

There has been more than a show of faction in the recent stirring up of this subject by certain parties. Not a word was said about these alleged illegal arrests by those now so forward in the matter, during the whole year in which they were made; but now, when, in order not to give even a shadow of offence to the loyal public, the Administration has ceased to make them, demagogue judges and lawyers attempt to pervert the people from the support of the Government by agitating the question—a question which is now purely an abstract one, and has no immediate practical bearings whatever.

We are glad to say a good word for Judge MCCUNN. His charge neither wearied the Jurors, distracted the public, annoyed the Government, nor comforted the rebels. It has probably put a stop to what might be an exciting and disturbing agitation, until the arrival of those halcyon days of peace when the public and the Grand Juries can discuss coolly and at their leisure, all the abstract and concrete questions of right and wrong involved in the putting down of this terrible rebellion.

A POINT TO BE REMEMBERED.—The journals of the country are dwelling with a good deal of indignation on the announcement that very strenuous and formidable efforts are in progress, on the part of merchants and manufacturers in England, to break our blockade of the Southern coast. It is stated that over *forty* vessels are now on their way across the Atlantic for this purpose; and in some quarters our Government is called upon to demand from the English authorities that a stop be put to this contraband trade.

However annoying all this may be to us, it is not worth while to indulge in any extravagant and unfounded expectations on the subject. *We must enforce our own blockade.* We cannot call upon foreign nations to help us do it. All we can ask of them is to respect it—that is, not to interpose for the protection of their vessels which may be captured in the attempt to evade it. We pronounced the forfeiture of every vessel that may be caught in the endeavor; every merchant who is willing to take this risk has a right to do so;—and his Government must not interfere to save him, in case of capture, from the penalty incurred. This we have a right to demand, and nothing more.

If our blockade is as rigid as it ought to be, the more vessels that attempt to break it the better, for the greater will be the number of our captures and the larger the amount of prize-money to be distributed among the gallant officers and seamen of the navy. If there were to be no attempts to break the blockade, there would be very little encouragement for the blockaders. All that is needful to render these attempts, however numerous, not only innocent but profitable to us, is that the blockade should be so vigorous as to insure their defeat. Let us look to this, and the more vessels that undertake the job the better.

THE SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT.—Having concluded his labors as presiding officer of the Military Commission occupied with examining the charges preferred against Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER by Maj.-Gen. POPE—Gen. HUNTER is now in New-York on his way to assume command of the Department in which his course has already attracted such widespread and diversified comment. That Gen. HUNTER is a brave and able officer, even those who differ from him most widely in questions of political opinion are ready to admit; and we hope that, on the occasion of his second assumption of command in the Southern Department he will be supplied with all the troops necessary to carry out that comprehensive plan of campaign upon the mainland which he is known to have elaborated during his previous *régime*. It must be evident that Government should either withdraw all troops from the Southern coast, or send enough there to make the enemy feel the terror of our arms. That this is the intention of the authorities at Washington, we have reason to believe, and in their selection of a commanding officer, they certainly have shown that it is not their expectation any longer to have a rosewater administration of the affairs of this Department.

Murder at East Sandwich, Mass.

SANDWICH, Sunday, Jan. 11.

ISAIAH T. WRIGHT, of East Sandwich, was shot by some unknown person last evening, a few rods from his own house, while returning from his brother's. Money was not probably the object, as his gold watch and money were undisturbed.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE FINANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

A Bill for the Temporary Relief of the Treasury Passed in the Senate.

The Proposed Consolidation of Regiments in the Field.

The Bill for Raising 150,000 Negro Soldiers.

Soldiers' Arrears to be Paid at Once.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 12.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

It is quite clear, from Secretary CHASE's known views and known firmness, that he does not yield to the determination of the Committee of Ways and Means in regard to his measures, but will make an effort to secure their adoption by Congress in full or in a modified form.

TEMPORARY RELIEF TO THE TREASURY.

The Senate to-day passed Secretary CHASE's bill for temporary relief to the Treasury, in place of the joint resolution of the House, intended to provide for the prompt payment of troops in the field.

PAYING THE SOLDIERS.

The following resolution, adopted in the House to-day, on motion of Hon. FREDERICK A. CONKLING, indicates that there is in that body a returning consciousness of the immense wrong being perpetrated on the gallant soldiers of the Union:

Whereas, No creditor of the Government is more meritorious than the Union soldier; therefore,

Resolved, That no more money shall be paid to any civil officer or officers of the Government until all arrears due to soldiers in the field are paid.

CONFISCATED LANDS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

The House to-day adopted the resolution introduced by Mr. ALDRICH, of Minnesota, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire in the expediency of bestowing on each soldier one hundred and sixty acres of confiscated land.

CONSOLIDATING THE REGIMENTS.

Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, will introduce to-morrow an important bill, to which we alluded on Saturday, to consolidate the regiments now in the field. It provides that regiments which have been reduced by the casualties of war shall be filled up to the maximum number from others similarly reduced, and that supernumerary officers shall be mustered out of service.

THE PROPOSED ENLISTMENT OF NEGRO TROOPS.

Mr. STEVENS' bill, introduced in the House to-day, providing for the enlistment of negro troops, authorizes the raising of one hundred and fifty thousand, without reference to locality, to be commanded by white officers, and to receive ten dollars per month. The bill is made the special order for Thursday next, when an exciting time may be expected.

THE EMANCIPATION POLICY.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, to-day offered in the House a resolution approving and ratifying the President's recent Proclamation of Emancipation. Mr. COX immediately made a motion to lay it on the table, which was lost by a vote of eighty-five to fifty, after which the resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Some startling developments will shortly be made public in relation to transactions in the Medical Department of the army. In this connection the name of Inspector-Gen. PERLEY, who went recently to Philadelphia to investigate charges against Dr. COOPER, appears in an unenviable light.

NEW RAILROAD TO NEW-YORK.

The determination of the House to provide a new railway line, between New-York and Washington, is made more manifest, to-day, by the adoption of Mr. FENTON's resolution for a Select Committee of five to consider the expediency of establishing a "military post route" between these cities, in order to facilitate the transportation of troops, military supplies, &c.

SENATOR SAULSBURY.

Senator WILKINSON, to-day, in his speech administered to Mr. SAULSBURY one of the most tremendous flagellations of the session, on account of the latter's constant and malignant opposition to the Government, culminating in his speech, a few days ago, in sympathy with the rebellion.

THE PAPER QUESTION.

The paper manufacturers would seem to have the best of it in the House against the publishers, judging from the fact that Mr. COLFAX was unable to secure the discharge of the Committee of Ways and Means from the consideration of the bill reducing the tax on imported paper from twenty-five to ten per cent. His motion was tabled. Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, too, secured the passage of a resolution instructing the same Committee to inquire into the expediency of reducing the duties on foreign rags used in the manufacture of American paper.

GEN. HUNTER.

Gen. HUNTER left to-day for New-York, *en route* for the Department of the South, of which he will at once take command.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The Commissioners of Emigration for this District will make a report to-morrow.

THE M'DOWELL CASE.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry to-day, Maj.-Gen. MEADE was examined. He stated that he had command of a brigade in REYNOLDS' Division, and that on the morning of the 29th of August, he, as senior officer of the division in the absence of Gen. REYNOLDS, reported the whole division to Gen. SIGEL at his headquarters at the Robinson House; that there were no indications of the enemy being in large force in the direction of Groveton at the time Gen. MCDOWELL marched with his main force upon Manassas. At the conclusion of the examination of this witness, the Court adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow, when it is expected that Gen. POPE will be the first witness called.

CONTRACTS FOR ENVELOPES.

The Postmaster-General, to-day, awarded contracts for envelopes as follows: one million and a half at $2 25 per thousand, to GEORGE F. NESBITT, New-York; one hundred thousand, at $4 per thousand, to E. N. MOORE, Boston.

AN ORDNANCE DEPOT IN BALTIMORE.

The Secretary of War, on the recommendation of Gen. TOTTEN, is negotiating with the Canton Company at Baltimore for a site on which to erect an ordnance dépôt, and for other purposes. The Military Committees must approve the purchase.

EMANCIPATION IN MARYLAND.

The bill introduced by Representative BURNHAM to-day, to aid Maryland in the abolishment of Slavery, appropriates $10,000,000, and Senator WILLEY's bill appropriates $2,000,000 for a similar purpose in West Virginia. The latter provides $200,000 for the deportation and settlement of slaves.

RETURNED.

Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER has returned to the City.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 12.

Mr. WILLEY, of Virginia, (Union,) presented a petition from the Secretary of the Colonization Society of New-York, on the subject of emancipation.

Messrs. SHERMAN, COWAN and RICE presented a large number of petitions in favor of a Bankrupt act.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from the Emancipation League of Boston, for the organization of a Bureau of Emancipation.

Mr. WILLEY introduced a bill to aid Western Virginia "in the more speedy and final abolishment of Slavery in said State." Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Rep.,) offered a resolution requesting the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire what further legislation is necessary to carry out the treaty with Great Britain, of August 9, 1842.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) offered a resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate what measures have been adopted to enforce the provisions of the act to suppress the insurrection, and confiscate the property of rebels, and if any additional legislation is necessary for the enforcement of said act. Adopted.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a resolution requesting the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire and report what are the objections and the causes of the delay in the execution of the act to confiscate the property of rebels, especially in the District of Columbia, and whether any legislation is necessary to secure the more prompt execution of the act. Adopted.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) gave notice of a bill to consolidate the regiments in the field; also to facilitate the return of absent soldiers to the army.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) called up the bill to provide for a further issue of Bonds and United States Notes. [The bill is already published.]

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury was read in favor of this measure, and explaining that the resolution from the House would not meet the wants of the Government.

The bill was then passed.

The joint resolution from the House for the prompt payment of the soldiers was then postponed.

Mr. FESSENDEN explained that the bill just passed made ample provision for them.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved to take up the bill for the reorganization of the Court of Claims.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) hoped not. He was opposed to any legislation not looking to the salvation of the country. He had no heart for anything else. He thought it time for the Senate to look at the state of the country; and if they would appreciate it, they would occupy their time with something else rather than the Court of Claims.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he sympathized perfectly with the Senator from New-Hampshire; but perhaps he had more faith. He believed the country was to be saved, and chose to legislate on the basis that we were to have a country. If this bill was in the way of any measure to aid our armies in the field, he would not press it.

Mr. HALE said this Court was created simply as a retreat for lame-duck politicians. But hitherto they had only been taken from one side. This bill proposes to enlarge the bill so as to take lame ducks from the other side.

The bill was taken was up and considered until the expiration of the morning hour, when on motion of Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) the bill for the discharge of State prisoners was taken up, and he proceeded to address the Senate. He said he proposed to notice the remarks of some men who seemed not to be very anxious to maintain the Government. It seemed to him that the speech of the Senator from Delaware (SAULSBURY) was made for the sole purpose of aiding those men who were determined to gain possession of the Government, or else to destroy it. It would seem there was an arranged plan of attack on the President at Indianapolis, St. Louis, Springfield, Ill., Albany and New-York. Considering the time and the circumstances, he considered the speech of the Senator from Delaware to be the most outrageous ever uttered in the Senate of the United States, or any other deliberative body. When the Senator from Delaware first came to the Senate, he acted with the majority—with DAVIS, TOOMBS and WIGFALL. Every department of this Government was under their control, and that Senator seemed to be happy in surrendering himself to their control; and he believed the records of the Senate would show his unflinching devotion to DAVIS & Co. The attack of the Senator upon the President was as wanton and unjust as it was unpatriotic. No right-minded man would have made such a speech, and no true patriot would have uttered it. It is the judgment of the country that the President is a pure and high-minded man, and the Senator from Delaware knows it; and yet he seeks to destroy his influence, not from any ill-will to the President, but from ill-will to the cause of Freedom in this country. The Senator in the progress of his attack grows bold, and becomes utterly regardless of truth, in a statement he makes. He states that the President, after his inauguration, manifested no further interest in the country except to procure offices for his greedy followers, and to try and make the the seceders strike the first blow. Was ever a more monstrous falsehood uttered? When that Senator expressed himself thus, he uttered and sent to the country what was untrue, and what, if he had taken a moment's reflection, he must have known was untrue. The rebels had been preparing for war for two months before the inauguration of the President, and the Senator knew it. Then the Senator comes to the subject of Slavery, and he charges that the object of the war was to abolish Slavery, and the proclamation of the President has pledged the country to a war for the negro. He (WILKINSON) was perfectly willing to see Slavery abolished, and he believed if the policy of Gen. BUTLER had been adopted, we should not have heard the Senator from Delaware talking about our armies being defeated. Then the Senator finally says: "We ought to declare an armistice." This he believes, to be the main object of the speech. The late Democratic victories had probably induced this. He thought there was a plan originating with the Democrats of the North to break up the Government. The Democrats, when the rebellion broke out, gathered about the President, claiming to be in favor of putting down the rebellion, and asked an equal share in the offices. The President was deceived by these men, and placed them in high positions, and cast away many of his old and true friends. No man can ever succeed in this way. There are enemies in every department of the Government, and these men must be removed. Who, of all the loyal people of the North, would have trusted the Quartermaster's Department to such a man as Gen. MEIGS, with his antecedents? Who wondered that the pontoons were late a Falmouth? or who would have permitted Gen. THOMAS to have remained at the head of the Adjutant-General's office? The friends of the President must band together to save the Government in this, its blackest hour, and do their whole duty, or the Government would fall, and they would fall with it.

Mr. SAULSBURY—This, Sir, is in the Senate of the United States, and it is not my province here to reply to the low blackguardism and scurrility of the felon.

Mr. HALE—I call the Senator to order.

Mr. SAULSBURY—I was saying—

Mr. HALE—Order, order, order.

The CHAIR—(Mr. SHERMAN in the Chair)—The Senator from Delaware will resume his seat. He is out of order.

Mr. SAULSBURY, (again rising)—It may be in order for the Senator from New-Hampshire to listen (I mean no disrespect to the Chair) to what he has listened for the last hour, and it may not be in order to hear it characterized as it should be. I did not intend to pursue any extended remarks. I was assigning the reasons why I should not. I made a speech expressing my honest sentiments, and it did not occur to me that I should go for instructions to some adventurer who had sought the wilds of Minnesota perhaps for—

Mr. HALE—I call the Senator to order.

The CHAIR, (Mr. SHERMAN)—The duty of the Chair is to preserve the rules of the Senate, and he hopes no infraction of its order will be made.

Mr. SAULSBURY—I will simply say, as my remarks seem distasteful to the Senator from New-Hampshire, what I hope will be in order. When I made a few remarks on Friday last, I said that if any one questioned my loyalty to the Constitution and the Government of the United States, not to this Administration or the Republican Party, but to the Constitution and the Government of the United States, he lied before men and in the presence of high Heaven. As the Senator from Minnesota has brought himself within that clause, thus I leave him.

The Chair—The Senator from Delaware is clearly out of order.

Mr. HALE—I wish to say, Sir, in vindication of myself, that I did not have the pleasure of hearing the Senator from Minnesota or the Senator from Delaware; and my call to order was entirely irrespective of what had been said before.

The bill was then postponed until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) the bill to raise volunteers for the defence of Kentucky was taken up, and the pending amendment, offered by Mr. HARLAN, to allow the President to raise 20,000 in any one State, was rejected.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said from some indications he had lately seen in Kentucky he thought the bill better be postponed. He moved to postpone it for one week.

Mr. DAVIS said the bill would have to go to the House, and then to the President. There was no danger of the troops being used to drag the State into rebellion, and it was desirable to retain the State in the Union.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) was perfectly willing to trust the troops raised in Kentucky. We must have less suspicion and more trust of the men who offer to fight for the Government.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) said there were 50,000 men whose time was nearly out, and there might be a necessity for men in other places than Kentucky, or we might have Gen. LEE inviting us to leave Washington.

The motion to postpone was rejected. Yeas, 13; nays, 24.

The bill was then passed. Yeas, 23; nays, 13.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, the bill to establish an arsenal and ordnance dépôt in the tide waters of New-York Harbor was taken up. The bill appropriates $886,500.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) the bill was postponed.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) called up the bill to reimburse the State of Minnesota for expenses incurred in suppressing the late Indian hostilities.

After a discussion of some length, it was postponed, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 12.

Mr. WHITE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the payment of company and regimental officers from the date of their commissions. Agreed to.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be discharged from the further consideration of the House bill, reducing the rate of duty on imported paper from 35 to 10 per centum, and that the same be considered in the House now.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) moved to lay the resolution on the table. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) the Secretary of the Treasury was requested to inform the House, so far as in his power, what amount has been expended since the rebellion in the employment and sustenance of slaves in the disloyal States, and to what extent such expenses have been compensated by the services of said slaves.

On motion of Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) the Committee on Agriculture was instructed to inquire into the expediency of additional legislation in relation to the Department of Agriculture.

On motion of Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the duty on imported rags of which paper is made.

On motion of Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Rep.,) it was resolved that the President communicate full statistics of the trade and commerce of the great lakes, the Western rivers and the St. Lawrence.

Mr. NOELL, of Missouri, (Union,) offered a resolution that the Committee on Naval Affairs inquire into the expediency of establishing a navy-yard at some suitable point between the mouth of the Ohio and North St. Louis, and report by bill or otherwise. Agreed to.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Rep.,) introduced the following joint resolution, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Whereas, The President of the United States, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, did, on the first of January, A. D. 1863, issue his Proclamation in the words following, to wit: (Here follows the Emancipation Proclamation.) Therefore,

Be it Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the said Proclamation of the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, be and the same is hereby ratified, approved and confirmed.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved to lay the resolution on the table. Not agreed to—50 against 85.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. ALDRICH, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency and necessity of granting bounty lands of one hundred and sixty acres to each soldier now serving, or who may hereafter enlist, in any old regiment, the said land to be located on any confiscated rebel plantations, as soon as the rebellion is crushed, and report by bill or otherwise.

Passed—66 against 59.

On motion of Mr. WALLACE, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) the Committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire what legislation, if any, is necessary to settle the disputed question of the rights to land of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company.

Mr DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to the House what authority or instructions have been given to Gen. DIX in Virginia, Gen. SHEPLEY in Louisiana, and Gov. STANLY in North Carolina, or any of them, concerning the election of Representatives to this House in their States respectively.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) suggested that the inquiry include Gov. PHELPS, of Arkansas, and Gov. JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

Mr. DAWES had no objection, further than that no election cases from the two latter States had come before the Committee on Elections.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) asked leave to introduce a bill to establish a Bureau of Emancipation.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) raised the objection that no notice had been given of intention to introduce the bill, which objection the Speaker sustained.

On motion of Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Rep.,) it was resolved that a Select Committee of five be appointed to inquire into the necessity and expediency of establishing a military and postal road from the City of New-York to the City of Washington, in order to facilitate the transportation of mails, arms, troops and munitions of war.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING offered a resolution, which was adopted, setting forth that, as it has been stated that certain property has been seized in this District by the Military Governor as the property of the rebel JOHN A. CAMPBELL, the present Secretary of War of the so-called Confederate Government; and as it is stated that the Marshal of this District is about to take said property on a writ of replevin; therefore, resolved, that the Secretary of War inform this House whether the rebels in the South are able to retain attorneys in the National Capital.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee of Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of laying a telegraph cable from Fortress Monroe and intermediate points to New-Orleans.

On motion of Mr. F. A. CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) it was resolved, as the sense of this House, that no creditors of the Government are so meritorious as the soldiers of the Union, and that no more money should be paid to any civil officer of the Government until every arrearage due to any regiment in the service has been fully paid.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) introduced a bill setting forth that as the terms of the enlistment of soldiers will soon expire, and as it is expedient to have soldiers whose constitutions peculiarly fit them for Southern campaigns; therefore, be it enacted that the President is authorized and required to raise, equip and organize 150,000 persons of color, of African descent, to serve five years as artillery, infantry and cavalry, to receive $5 per month, the non-commissioned officers $10 dollars, together with rations, etc., one half to be set aside for the use of their families; in case of no families, the money to be retained for them until the expiration of their term of service; commissioned officers to have the same pay as those in the regular army; company officers may be either white or black, and recruiting stations may be established either in the North or South.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, moved to lay the bill on the table.

The motion was lost by a vote of yeas, 53; nays, 83.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the further consideration of the subject was postponed until Wednesday week.

Mr. MAY, of Maryland, (Dem.,) offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, Maryland has been proclaimed as a loyal State; And *whereas*, slaves escaping therefrom into the District of Columbia, after been remanded to jail to await the reclamation of their owners, have been taken from the custody of the Marshal by the military authorities in destruction of their rights of property and in violation of the solemnly guaranteed rights of the people of Maryland and of the Constitution: therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to ascertain the facts and the law concerning the same, and report the result of their investigation at an early day, and such measures of legislation as will put an end to these unlawful and unconstitutional proceedings.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolution be transmitted to the President, in order that he may see that the Constitution and the laws are executed in this District, which is under his personal observation and authority.

Mr. SAMUEL C. FESSENDEN moved to lay the preamble and resolutions on the table.

Motion carried by Ayes 68; Nays 44.

Mr. MAY then offered a resolution, which was objected to, setting forth that Col. SWAIN and his officers had enticed certain negroes from Charles County, Maryland, in violation of the Constitution and laws of Maryland and of these United States, and requesting the President to cause the same to be investigated in order that the said abducted slaves may be restored to their owners, &c., and that the Committee on the Judiciary report what legislation is necessary in the premises.

On motion of Mr. THOMAS, of Maryland, (Union,) the Select Committee on Emancipation was instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to aid Maryland in a system of emancipation and colonization of persons of color now in that State.

On motion of Mr. BROWN, of Virginia, (Union,) the same Committee was similarly instructed with reference to the bill to aid the State of West Virginia in the emancipation of her slaves.

On motion of Mr. ALLEY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the Committee on the Conduct of the War was instructed to inquire as to the rules or restrictions on trade in portions of the country now in our military occupancy; whether our officers are engaged in trade, or speculation, &c.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered his substitute for bill of the Committee of Ways and Means, as heretofore published.

Mr. SPAULDING, of New-York, (Rep.,) said in the course of his speech that the Government now required a hundred millions of dollars before the bill could be passed into a law, and the notes which it authorized engraved. Fifty millions additional would be required within the next twenty days. The whole amount of gold and silver in all the banks of the loyal States, did not on Jan. 1, exceed eighty-seven millions. Even if the Secretary of the Treasury could procure every dollar of this, it would not be enough to pay fifty cents on a dollar of the liabilities of the Government. It was, therefore, perfectly plain that even this comparatively small sum of one hundred and fifty millions cannot be paid in coin. It was no fault of either the Secretary or Congress. The coin cannot be obtained. It was simply an impossibility. There was no place to get it. According to the old maxim, if we cannot do as we would, we should do as we can. The Secretary has paid out two hundred and fifty millions in legal-tender notes. Although the Secretary has authority to sell five hundred millions of six per cent. bonds, he has only sold twenty-five millions, leaving the remainder to be disposed of at the market price. The reason why the bonds had not been sold was because there was no redundancy of currency. Our soldiers in the field should be paid. They cannot be expected to perform their duty cheerfully while they know their families are almost starving for the means of living. Imperative necessity requires that payment to them should be no longer delayed. If the Secretary cannot raise money on the bonds, other authority should be given him to meet the liabilities. Our perils are twofold compared with those of last year. He then examined into the financial condition, showing that eleven hundred and seventeen millions were required for the current service. He argued to show that the money required could not be obtained by loan, and hence the necessity of passing the bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, now under consideration. The only hope of ultimate success in any financial scheme was in military success, as from the Southern declaration, the war must go on. The rebels must be whipped before they would compromise or surrender. The war would continue for many years unless more determination was exhibited on the part of the people of the Northern States. We had not been more successful because we needed more determination, discipline and unity of action. We must first of all crush the rebel forces before we can hope for peace. If we cannot achieve victories over the rebel armies, all is lost; because the Southern Confederacy depends on force to sustain it. No compromise can be made.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, (Union,) inquired whether the gentleman believed that that the policy pursued by this House, whether successful or unsuccessful, by which the inhabitants of the seceded States are deprived of every right under the Constitution, is expected to succeed.

Mr. SPAULDING believed that the majority of this House understood what their duty was and would cheerfully perform it.

Mr. THOMAS had no doubt of that; and he further inquired whether he thought the policy pursued here would succeed.

Mr. SPAULDING would turn the gentleman over to his friend, alluding to Mr. BINGHAM.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) asked Mr. THOMAS whether men with arms in their hands, and arrayed against the Government, had any rights under the Constitution they repudiated.

Mr. THOMAS said the confiscation law affected not only men in arms, but other inhabitants. That act had only the form, and not the substance of law.

A colloquy took place between these two gentlemen, during which Mr. BINGHAM said it was the duty of the Government not only to strip the rebels of their property, but to take their lives.

Mr. THOMAS said that was not his point.

Mr. BINGHAM said it was his own though, and he held it to be the duty of the Government thus to deal with traitors and their abettors, both North and South. [Applause.]

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

More Ineffectual Ballots for Speaker in the Assembly.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 12.

The Senate convened at 7 o'clock.

Mr. BELL gave notice of a bill in relation to Surrogates' Courts. It abolishes all the fees of Surrogates, and authorizes the employment of recording clerks to record all orders required to be recorded by law, to make copies therefrom when required, who are allowed to charge the same fees as County Clerks for similar services.

At 7:10 the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 12.

The Assembly met at 11 A. M.

Eighty-six members were present.

A Committee, consisting of Messrs. FLETCHER, DEPEW, and TRIMMER, were appointed to confer with the Adjutant-General relative to the restoration of the Assembly Library chamber, now used by him.

Several "pairs" were announced.

Balloting was resumed for a Speaker, with the following result:

Judge Dean..........41
Henry Sherwood..........41

After the fifty-third ballot, the House adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Amusements.

Mr. ED. MOLLENHAUER gave a very agreeable concert, at Irving Hall, on Tuesday evening, at which several morceaux, from his opera, the "Corsican Bride," were performed. They were rendered, in German, by Mrs. ROTTER, HERR LOTTI, HERR WEINLICH, and other members of the German Opera Company. The opera is written in the modern German style, being heavily instrumented, and requiring action to make it intelligible. We cannot judge of such a work from a concert-room rehearsal of it, but there is no doubt that such an important addition to our limited repertoire of local music deserves the heartiest recognition at the hands of managers.

On Thursday evening next, Mr. BANDMANN, a German artist of acknowledged ability, will make his *début*, at Niblo's Garden, as *Shylock*, in the "Merchant of Venice," playing the part, for the first time, in English. The event is looked forward to with much interest by the dramatic world.

Miss BATEMAN, commences an engagement at Niblo's next Monday evening. Since her last visit to the City she has gathered fresh personal compliments and professional laurels wherever she has been. In Boston, Providence and Brooklyn she has invariably been welcomed by the largest and most enthusiastic audiences, and has received the warmest encomiums of the Press. Miss BATEMAN will celebrate her reappearance by the production of a new five-act play, called "Leah, the Forsaken" which is said to be one of the most powerfully written and thrillingly effective pieces ever adapted for the stage.

LIGHT ON JAPAN.—It will be seen that Dr. MACGOWAN announces in the TIMES this morning two courses of lectures, one to be delivered on afternoons in this City, in Dodworth's Hall, the other in Brooklyn in the Athenæum.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. It contains full reports of the Gen. PORTER COURT-MARTIAL, from our Special Correspondent, with COPIES OF DOCUMENTS that give interesting glances into the GREAT HISTORY OF THE WAR. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

"A slight Cold," Coughs.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or "SLIGHT COLD" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give sure and almost immediate relief. Military officers and soldiers should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket, and taken as occasion requires.

The SKATING COAT,
A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL GARMENT, BY DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Grand-st.,
Corner of Broadway and Warren-st.

Female Complaints
Should be cured,
As they surely can be,
By a few doses of
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES,
ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.
These Machines have taken the First Premium at the State Fairs last held in
NEW-YORK, ILLINOIS, KENTUCKY,
NEW-JERSEY, MICHIGAN, TENNESSEE,
OHIO, IOWA, VIRGINIA,
INDIANA, MISSOURI, ALABAMA,
NORTH CAROLINA and CALIFORNIA,
Including every State Fair where exhibited in 1862.
Office, No. 495 BROADWAY, New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Anklets.—Anklets and Balmoral Boots
ANKLETS.—For ladies, misses and children.
ANKLETS.— W. H. JEFFERS,
ANKLETS,— No. 573 Broadway.

Anklets.—LADIES' ANKLETS.—Every lady to be
ANKLETS.—in full dress for skating, should have a
ANKLETS.—pair. For sale at MILLER'S,
ANKLETS.— No. 387 Canal-st.

50,000 Pairs Ladies' and Gents' Skates.—Skate straps with Fogg's Lever Buckle. Also, the American parlor or floor skate. At wholesale. FREDERICK STEVENS, No. 215 Pearl-st., and No. 68 Kilby-st., Boston.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Barry's Tricopherus is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Electro-Psychology.—Messrs. BRITTAN and FISKE will give a Lecture and Experiments THIS EVENING at Clinton Hall. Admission 25 cents.

MARRIED.

SIEDLER—VAN SCHAICK.—In Augusta, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 31, by Rev. Mr. Deyo, CHARLES SIEDLER, of New-York, to MARY, youngest daughter of Mr. B. Van Schaick, of Augusta.

DIED.

BEECHER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 10, at his residence, LYMAN BEECHER, D. D., aged 87 years and 3 months. The body will be interred at New-Haven on Thursday, Jan. 15.

All friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, Wednesday, Jan. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Clergymen of this and the neighboring cities, who wish to attend, are invited to meet in the lecture-room in the rear of the church, at 1½ o'clock. Dr. Bacon, of New-Haven, is expected to preach a commemorative discourse.

BROWN.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 11, at the residence of her uncle, John S. Pierce, No. 124 West 44th-st., MARY EMMA, youngest child of Anson H. and Annie E. Brown, aged 3 years, 2 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her uncle, No. 124 West 44th-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 13, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CROCKER.—In this City, on Monday evening, Jan. 12, VIRGINIA ELIZA, daughter of Thomas and Adelia J. Crocker, aged 5 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 231 West 34th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

CHILD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 12, Mrs. P. CHILD, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son, Joseph Child, and her son-in-law, William S. Alexander, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 80 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

DEMAREST.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 11, 1863, suddenly, Mrs. SOPHIA DEMAREST, wife of James Demarest, Sr., aged 69 years, 7 months and 16 days.

Funeral on Tuesday, Jan. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, Wm. H. Demarest, No. 14 Grove-st.

DE SILVER.—In Nice, France, on Friday, Dec. 19, ROBERT P. DE SILVER, of Philadelphia, in the 54th year of his age.

GARDNER.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, Jan. 12, of heart disease, DANIEL GARDNER, aged 63 years.

HAXTUN.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 11, 1863, MILTON LE ROY, infant son of Milton and Annie Haxtun.

The funeral will take place from their residence, No. 20 East 32d-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 13, at 4 o'clock P. M.

HARRISON.—In Carmansville, on Monday morning, Jan. 12, suddenly, MARY K. HARRISON, beloved wife of Samuel Harrison, aged 75 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are affectionately invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 158th-st., North River, on Friday morning, Jan. 16, at 10 o'clock A. M. Cars leave Chambers-st., at 8, and 30th-st. at 8:22 A. M.

KELSEY.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 12, JOSEPHINE FRANCES, wife of Wm. H. Kelsey.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from No. 489 Greenwich-st., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Staten Island for interment.

LENT.—In San Francisco, Cal., on Friday, Jan. 2, after a long and tedious illness, Hon. JOHN A. LENT, formerly of this City, aged 41 years.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

MEARS.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 10, suddenly, under mental derangement, HANIBAL H. MEARS, M. D.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts., this (Tuesday) morning, at 9½ o'clock, without further invitation.

OLNEY.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 11, AUGUSTA LOUISE, only child of Charles F. and S. Louise Olney, aged 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 50 West Washington-place, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, at 10 o'clock A. M.

PEACOCK.—In Bloomfield, N. J., on Sunday evening, Jan. 11, after a brief illness, THOMAS PEACOCK, in the 57th year of his age.

"And Enoch walked with God,
And he was not, for God took him."

Funeral on Thursday, Jan. 15, at 1½ o'clock, at the house, and at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Baptist Church. Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 11½ o'clock A. M., by way of Morris and Essex Railroad, changing cars at Newark. Return from Bloomfield at 4½ o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 10, suddenly, ELIZA BRADISH, wife of Charles Stewart Smith, and daughter of the late Wheaton Bradish, Esq., in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., at St. Mark's Church, corner 2d-av. and 10th-st.

STRYKER.—In Lambertville, N. J., on Sunday morning, Jan. 11, Mr. SAMUEL D. STRYKER.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday morning, Jan. 14, at 10½ o'clock, from his late residence, in Lambertville. His numerous friends and relatives in this City, are requested to attend the obsequies, without further invitation.

SMITH.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 12, JOSEPH P. SMITH, Esq., aged 80 years.

Funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 4 West 52d-st., near 8th-av., on Wednesday morning, Jan 14, at 11 o'clock. His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

☞ Norton and Mansfield, (Mass.,) papers please copy.

UDELL.—In Falmouth, Va., on Wednesday, Jan. 7, BENJAMIN E., eldest son of Samuel and Charlotte Udell, aged 18 years and 6 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 69 Norfolk-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Middletown, N. J., for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 19.—Jan. 12, 1863.
20, 56, 50, 8, 49, 13, 69, 17, 68, 41, 44, 55, 1.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 20.—Jan. 12, 1863.
15, 10, 78, 13, 75, 23, 17, 8, 38, 66, 64, 41, 27.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

DR. TOBIAS' VENITIAN LINIMENT.—A certain cure for chronic rheumatism, toothache, headache, sore throat, croup, and pains and aches in any part of the body. It never fails, if used as directed, and has given universal satisfaction during the fifteen years it has been before the public. Price, 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

ALL PERSONS IN WANT OF PRIME Boots or Shoes, of any description, at reduced prices, should call at No. 377 Bowery, next to 5th-st., or No. 290 3d-av., near 24th-st. WM. T. ALLEN, Agent.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHYSIOGNOMY, OR SIGNS OF CHARACTER; PHYSIOLOGY, and the Bodily Functions; PHRENOLOGY, or the Brain and Nervous System; PSYCHOLOGY, the Science of the Soul; ETHNOLOGY, or the Natural History of Man, with Instructions, in the Choice of Pursuits, Personal Improvement, etc., are some of the topics elucidated in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED, for 1863. No. 1 ready, 10 cents. Only $1 a year. Address FOWLER and WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED.
ADVANCED GUARD—OUT-POST AND DETACHMENT SERVICE OF TROOPS, with the ESSENTIAL PRINCIPLES OF STRATEGY and general TACTICS, for the use of officers of the militia and volunteers. By D. H. MAHAN, LL. D., Professor Military Engineering, &c., United States Military Academy, West Point. New edition, enlarged one-half, with 12 plates.
18mo. Cloth..........$1 25
JOHN WILEY, No. 56 Walker-st.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW HOW YOU may avoid spectacles, read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots; at E. WARNER'S, No. 1 Vesey st.; or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON.—"THE GAYest literary feast that ever regaled human taste." New and beautiful edition, with 18 steel engravings. Sent by mail, carefully sealed from impertinent curiosity, postage free, for $1 20, by the publisher, C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.
We are now prepared to fill orders of United States Revenue Stamps, of all kinds, at the following rates:
$100 and over, 4 per cent. discount.
$50 to $100, 3 per cent. discount.
Under $50, par.
Discount in stamps.
THOMPSON BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 2 Wall-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS, SAVE YOUR MONEY—Ask your grocer for PYLE'S O. K. soap, saleratus and cream tartar, and you will have the best in use.

FROM JACOB BENER, ESQ., DRUGGIST.
MIDDLETOWN, DAUPHIN COUNTY, PA., April 24, 1860.
Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co:
GENTS: Please send me immediately half a gross DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, as it is selling rapidly and gives good satisfaction.
I have been selling the Balsam for more than twenty years, and have always found it satisfactorily spoken of. I have had a number of customers who have realized incalculable benefit from the use of it in the first stages of consumption. I am never without it in my family, and administer it to any member of it whenever troubled with Coughs, Colds, Lung and Bronchial Affections, and find it a most efficient remedy. At one time, being out of the Balsam, I purchased a small supply at Philadelphia, said to be genuine, which I found to be a worthless and spurious article. JACOB BENER.

LADIES' HOME UNITED STATES GENERAL HOSPITAL—Lexington-av. and 51st-st., N. Y. The undersigned beg leave to inform the public that they have been appointed by the Medical Officer in charge of the "Home," a Committee of Finance, with authority, individually or collectively, to receive donations for the benefit of the Sick and Wounded Soldiers of the Hospital.
Extensive barracks have been recently added, providing comfortable accommodations for a much larger number than heretofore. The ladies connected with the institution earnestly solicit the sympathy and assistance of a generous public to enable them to continue their supply of comforts to the sick.
All contributions or donations confided to their care will be faithfully and strictly dispensed among the sick and wounded of the Institution.
MRS. GEORGE OPDYKE, 79 Fifth-avenue.
MRS. VALENTINE MOTT, 1 Gramercy Park.
MRS. EDWARD VANDERPOOL, 206 Fourth-st.
One or more of the above named ladies will attend daily at the Hospital.
N. B.—The American Express Company generously deliver all articles free of charge.

NOTICE!
As the public seem to appreciate our style of retailing MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, we have determined not to advance prices, until we are absolutely compelled to do so, by a greater advance in cost than we have yet discovered. We can assure the public that the great "hue and cry" about high prices is nothing more nor less than a "panic," not warranted by actual facts.
We shall, therefore, for the present, continue to sell Gents' fine Linen Collars at $1 40 per doz., or 12c. each.
Superfine Linen Colars, best goods made, at $1 75 per dozen, 15c. single.
Neck Ties and Scarfs in great profusion, as follows:
25 cent Ties at........15 cents | 75 cent Ties at........50 cents
40 cent Ties at........25 cents | $1 Ties at..........65 cents
50 cent Ties at........35 cents | Wide-end Ties, 25 to 75 cts.
Scarfs of every description, at same rates.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs and Gloves, Gents' Hosiery, Suspenders, Shirts, &c., &c., at the same prices we sold them at one year since.
J. H. BLAKE & Co., No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

BURNSIDE'S ARMY.—THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY have resumed sending packages for officers, soldiers and others connected with the Burnside Army, at Aquia Creek, Falmouth and Mill Point, and other places in the vicinity.
Nothing contraband of war taken. Friends of the soldiers are notified that packages containing one bottle of Liquor will be confiscated by the Provost-Marshal.
Care should be used in addressing boxes or packages. The company, regiment and division should be written in full on each package.
Our Express leaves daily for the army at Norfolk, Suffolk, Newport's News, Falmouth, Aquia Creek, Washington and other points at 4½ P. M.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway,
No. 442 Broadway,
27th-st. Dépôt.

UNITED STATES EXCISE NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons, residing or doing business in the FOURTH ASSESSMENT DISTRICT, composed of the Third, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Wards, of the City of New-York, that the assessment rolls will, in accordance with the provisions of Section 15, of the Act to Provide Internal Revenue, &c., be open for examination, at this office, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., for fifteen days from the date hereof, Sundays excepted, and that for the five days next ensuing, appeals will be received and determined by me, at this office, daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., relative to any erroneous or excessive valuation. All appeals must be in writing, and specify the particular cause, matter or thing, respecting which a decision is requested, and state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of.
PIERRE C. VAN WYCK, Assessor, 4th District.
Dated at No. 63 Franklin-st., this 8th day of January, 1863.

SKATES! SKATES!! SKATES!!!
We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only, where we offer at reasonable prices a very complete assortment for men, women and children. PATTERSON BROTHERS,
Importers of Hardware,
No. 27 Park-Row.
Illustrated price list furnished on application.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.,
formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

DIARIES FOR 1863.
A great variety of sizes, styles and prices, at reduced prices. Wholesale buyers invited to call and examine.
KIGGINS & KELLOGG, Publishers,
Nos. 123 and 125 William-st.

ENGINEER SOLDIERS WANTED.—TWO additional companies of engineer soldiers are now being organized. This corps has been in the field from the commencement of the war. It is the most desirable arm of the service for mechanics.
None but first-rate men need apply.
Privates, sixty-four to a company, receive $13 a month.
Artificers, sixty-four to a company, receive $17 a month.
Ten Corporals to a company receive $20 per month.
Ten Sergeants to a company receive $34 per month.
All enlisted men of this corps get first-rate arms, clothing and rations, and as much bounty beside pay as any soldier.
Apply at No. 17 Bowery, or No. 90 Chatham-st.
The corps is commanded by Col. E. W. Serrell.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—A SPECial meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society will be held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on THURSDAY, Jan. 15, at 3½ o'clock P. M., to consider applications for Testaments for the supply of soldiers in the field and in hospitals.
By order. CALEB T. ROWE, General Agent.

"A false balance is an abomination to the Lord, but a just weight is His delight."
J. L. BROWN'S STANDARD SCALES—Warranted accurate and durable. A full supply, adapted to every branch of business, constantly in store, at wholesale and retail, by R. BROWN, Manufacturer. No. 3 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

WEDDING CARDS
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., N. Y.
☞ Established 1840. ☞ For Specimen by Mail, send two stamps.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT.—THE SALE of the pews of this newly-erected French Episcopal Church in 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will take place in the church, on THURSDAY EVENING next, 15th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Plans of the pews may be obtained, and terms of the sale made known, at the time of sale. The church will be opened for inspection on Wednesday and Thursday next.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., making them smooth and white, and are suitable for all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade. GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE MF'G CO., No. 205 Broadway.
Rubber goods of every description, wholesale and retail. ALSO, INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.—Rev. A. A. WILLITS will lecture before the above Society at Irving Hall, Irving-place, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 14th inst. To commence at 8 o'clock.
Subject—*The Woman for the Times.*

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS—New and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association—sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

FOR "A CLEAR HEAD."—IN INFANCY, youth, or old age, the pleasant remedy (at your Druggist's) is, DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and plain sewer; would make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a good home; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation to do chamberwork or waiting, and assist with children; is kind and obliging, and willing to make herself useful; has never lived out but a very short time; can refer to her last employer. Call, for two days, at No. 62 West Washington-place, top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and sewer, or fine washer; the best of City reference can be given from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 25 East 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid, or to do the fine washing and ironing; is willing to take care of children; good reference if required. Call at the corner of 25th-st. and 2d-av., No. 110.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; will be found quiet and obliging. Call for two days at No. 62 West Twenty-first-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AN EXPERIenced person desires to obtain a situation as chambermaid, to take care of children, and do plain sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 39 West 36th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework; has the best of reference. Call at No. 125 West 25th-st. for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable American Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 115 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a neat young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; she has good City reference from her last employers, with whom she lived four years. Can be seen at No. 34 6th-av., near 4th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable young woman as a first-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, and also soups, fish, meats, game and pastry, creams and desserts of all kinds; is a good bread and biscuit baker, and can give the best of City or country reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 55 West 33d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, with experience, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands the French and American styles of cooking; would be willing to do the coarse washing; makes pastry, soups and jellies; wages $10 in the City, or $12 in the country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st. for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A steady and most respectable American woman, as first-class cook, either in a hotel or restaurant, or as housekeeper; will be found to be a most experienced woman, and thoroughly competent to fill either situation. Address or apply to Mr. HENDERSON, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family, by a respectable Scotch woman; understands her business thoroughly; has no objection to assist in the coarse washing; good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—AN ACTIVE, ECONOMIZING WOman wants a place as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, besides pastry and baking; has best City references. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable woman; is a first class meat and pastry cook that thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; the best of City reference can be given; no objection to go to a first class boarding house. Call No. 39 5th-st., private door; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation in a private family; she understands her business perfectly; will be found sober, neat and industrious; can be highly recommended from her present situation, where she has lived four years. Call at No. 30 9th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH PROTestant woman, a situation as a first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and is a good baker, and also the dairy; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman a situation as cook in a small private family; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; good City references. Can be seen till engaged. Call at No. 89 West 18th-st.

AS COOK.—A COLORED WOMAN WISHES A situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is very neat and tidy, and has excellent references from her last employer. Apply at Bedell's, No. 307 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED COOK'S SITUATION wanted by a respectable, competent person, in a first-class private family; best of City references given. Any commands addressed at No. 87 West 1[illegible]th-st., shall be punctually attended to.

AS COOK.—A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN desires a situation as first-class cook; is thoroughly competent, and has unexceptionable references from her last employer. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of made dishes; no objection to assist in the washing, if required; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 215 7th-av., top floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation in a private family as cook; would assist in washing and ironing; City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 272 West 32d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking. Can be seen at No. 199 East 14th-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups and game; also fish and desserts; is a good pastry cook; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 116 West 27th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant young woman, as good cook and first-class washer and ironer; the best of City references, and thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 15th-st. No one need apply but private families.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as first-rate cook, and is willing to assist in the plain washing if required; can give the best of City reference from where she has lived five years; can be seen at No. 488 6th-av., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as good cook, washer and ironer; understands baking. Call at No. 79 West 28th st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, by two respectable Protestant girls, situations in one house: one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 195 West 20th-st.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as cook or laundress in a private family or private boarding-house; good City references. Call for two days at No. 299 West 31st-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman. Good references given. Apply at No. 230 Mott-st., first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation as good cook, washer and ironer, by a respectable woman; has excellent reference. Call at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., front room second floor.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent dressmaker, the work of one or two or more families, by the day, month or week; or would cut at the house. The advertiser is a Protestant, and has the best of City reference. Call at 129 West 24th-st., for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY of experience in the direction of servants, and the education of children, would like a situation in the family of a widower; would take entire charge if desired. Address C. C. L., Box No. 215 Times Office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by an English Protestant girl as general housemaid; is a good washer and ironer. Can be seen till engaged at No. 75 West 23d-st., corner of 6th-av., 3d floor, front room.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A REspectable Protestant girl, a situation to do general housework in a small private family. Call for two days at No. 190 West 41st.-st., near 9th-av., second floor, front room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a competent, tidy woman, who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as general housemaid; washes and irons well; is willing to make herself useful; will do chamberwork and washing; is not afraid of work; wages $6. City or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, &c.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation to do general housework in a small private family, or as plain cook. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 9 West 4[illegible]th-st., on Monday and Tuesday.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—SITUAtion wanted in a private family by a competent and respectable young woman; best of references given. Call at No. 61 [illegible]th-av., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman, a situation as nurse; would take the entire charge of an infant, or bring it up by hand; can procure excellent City reference. Call at No. 148 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has had the care of young children for many years; lived ten years in her last two places. Apply for two days at No. 378 West 36th-st.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, and willing to assist with any other domestic duty, if required; has five years' City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTestant person wishes a situation as nurse; having had long experience, she is fully competent to take care of an infant from its birth; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by an experienced nurse; is accustomed to taking care of an infant from its birth; would assist in sewing; the highest City reference given. Call for two days at No. 413 6th-av., one door above 25th-st., in the fancy-store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of a baby from its birth, or grown children; has no objection to travel; six years' best of City reference. Call at No. 120 West 32d-st., near 7th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROtestant girl wants a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family in the City; has good City reference. Can be seen at 149 East 28th-st., Room No. 7.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking, can cut and fit ladies' dresses and children's clothes, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; would travel with a lady to California. Call at No. 256 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts, for two days, top floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, as seamstress and nurse; can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothing, and understands all kinds of family sewing; would be willing to take care of an infant or two grown up children and teach them their lessons; is fully competent to take full charge of the nursery; City references given. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., for two days—second floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED WAITress, who is a Protestant, is desirous of a situation in a first-class private family; understands her work in every respect; can give unexceptionable City reference for neatness and capability. Call or address No. 49 University-place.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant girl as waitress; perfectly familiar with her duties, and has first-class references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 432 West 35th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young girl as first-class waitress; has no objection to do chamberwork; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 113 West 24th-st., first floor, back room.

TO EMPLOYERS.—SITUATIONS WANTED, by two smart, steady, Protestant young women, one as good cook; will assist in the washing if required; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or to do fine washing; both understand their business well, and will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country; have good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-sts., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—FIRST-CLASS servants, in every capacity, for the City or country, can be procured, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.
J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

A FEW VERY SELECT SERVANTS ARE wanted as professed cooks, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, and girls for general work. All can be suited immediately in excellent situations, by applying to the Servants' Institute, 307 4th-av.

MALES.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—SITUATIONS WANTED as groom and as chambermaid, by a man and his wife, Protestants, in City or country; the man as groom and coachman; understands the care of horses, carriages and harness, and is a careful driver, honest, temperate and willing; the wife as chambermaid and waitress; she is honest, industrious and very obliging, and is a good seamstress. Both will be well recommended. Can be seen at the office of Mr. Sandford, their employer for near two years, No. 92 Broadway, after 9 o'clock.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, SITUATIONS by a man and his wife—the man as coachman and groom and to make himself useful; his wife as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to City or country, or to go separate. Address W. E., Box No. 198 Times Office, for two days. City reference.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTEStant Scotchman, a situation as coachman and groom; he has had long experience in the care and management of horses in England and the United States, is a good and careful driver; has excellent City reference and no objection to the country. Can be seen, for three days, at Mr. Brewster's Coach Repository, No. 788 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a man of long experience in this country as such, and whose reference is undeniable; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country; can be seen at R. Campbell's saddlery store, No. 50 4th-av., or a note addressed as above to S. M., Coachman, will receive prompt attention.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young man, who perfectly understands the care, treatment and raising of all kinds of young stock round a gentleman's place; knows the City well; has driven in it for many years; best of references from last place, where he has lived for two years. Call for two days at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, 8th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man wants the above situation, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses, is a good careful driver, will be found willing and capable in every respect. Has good City reference. Address C., Coachman at Mr. Galligan's Saddlery No. 57 13th-st., third door west of Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable man, as coachman, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; is an excellent driver, and a good groom; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at, or address a note to M. C., care of C. Waters, No. 840 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable Protestant man, in a private family; knows the care of horses, and can drive; no objections to the country. Call at or address No. 98 East 12th-st., near 3d-av., basement door.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY an Englishman, as coachman, who understands his business thoroughly. Apply to his present employer at No. 72 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM, OR GROOM AND GARDENER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young man, who perfectly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness, and plain gardening; would be willing and obliging to his employer; the best of reference given. Address C. M., Box No. 218 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a single man as coachman and groom, or would go as groom in some private stable; understands the proper care of horses and would keep things in good style; good reference given. Address W., Box No. 201 Times Office.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation by an Englishman as farmer and gardener; a man that is truly practical in both of the above capacities; farming in all its branches, gardening, all kinds of fruit and vegetables and greenhouse; is not a coachman gardener; satisfactory reference if required. Address A. B., Box No. 195 Times Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—SITuation wanted by a Protestant man as gardener and coachman; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address J. R., Box No. 202 Times Office, or to Mrs. WILLIAMS, No. 193 East 28th-st.

AS GARDENER AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant young man, as gardener and groom; is a good hand with horses, and experienced in the different branches of gardening. Has good references. Address J. C., No. 194 East 28th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class waiter in a private family; understands his business perfectly in all its branches; is willing and obliging, also neat and clean in his habits. Apply for two days at No. 71½ East 14th-st., in the cabinet-store; has the best of City reference.

AS WAITER.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT young man, a situation as waiter in a private family, with the best City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address J. M., No. 89 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN, a situation; has had several years' experience in the care and management of horses; is a good driver; will make himself generally useful and obliging to his employer; any gentleman wanting such a person will please call or address C. W., Box No. 214 Times Office.

SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN, 21 years of age, in a shipping or commission house, as general or out-door clerk; writes a good hand, and can furnish best of City references. Address A. B., Box No. 119 Times Office.

CALIFORNIA.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE MAN, American, a passage to San Francisco as valet or agent; will give six months' services for his passage; references in New-York and San Francisco as regards respectability and honesty. Address M. G., Box No. 166 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION ON A FARM, BY A young American, who understands general farming. Address, for two days, YOUNG FARMER, Station C, New-York City.

A MEDICAL STUDENT WANTS A SITUATION, just arrived from England. Address G. H., Box No. 174 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY ABOUT 18 YEARS OF age, living with his parents in the upper part of the City; one who writes a good hand, is quick and correct at figures, and can furnish satisfactory reference. Address, in hand-writing of applicant, Box No. 555 New-York Post-office.

A COOK.—WANTED A FIRST-CLASS COOK—To assist in washing; must come well recommended; good wages given. Apply No. 18 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

HELP WANTED.

A LAD.—WANTED, AN INTELLIGENT LAD IN an Insurance Office, to run errands and make himself generally useful. Address Box No. 2,655, in his own handwriting, giving name, age, address and references.

A PORTER.—WANTED, A SMART, ACTIVE young man as porter, that understands packing and is a good marker. Address M., Box No. 103 Times Office.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A WELL-recommended French or Swiss Protestant as seamstress, and to take care of two children about 8 years old; she must speak English. Apply, between 1 and 4 o'clock, at No. 9 East 17th-st., between 5th-av. and Union-place.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, AT MRS. GREEN'S Agency for Employment, No. 950 Broadway, east side, near 22d-st., good helps, cook, and cook and wash, waitresses, nurses, and to do general work; no charge until engaged. Public patronage respectfully solicited by Mrs. C. GREEN.

EXPERIENCED AGENTS WANTED TO solicit orders from retail trade out of City for new patented article. Apply at No. 9 Spruce-st., Room No. 4. Agents wanted in every town in the country. Address O. & C. BECKLEY, as above, inclosing red stamp.

AUCTION SALES.

OFFICE OF THE
U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS,
No. 39 CHAMBERS-ST.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY, By the U. S. MARSHAL, under the direction of the undersigned, U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock M., at WARD & GOVE'S UNION WAREHOUSE, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn.

THE PRIZE STEAMER "SCOTIA," built at Blackwall, England, in 1847; gross tonnage, 434 73-100; register tonnage, 202 77-100. Also,

THE STEAMER "ANGLIA," built at West Cam, Essex, in 1847; gross tonnage, 456 87-100; registered tonnage, 201 22-100.

THE BRIG "ROBERT BRUCE," built at Prince Edwards Island, in 1854; about 186 tons burden.

THE SCHR. "REVERE," built in Nova Scotia, in 1852; about 91 tons burden.

THE SCHR. "WATER-WITCH," built by the U. S. Government; date unknown; about 91 tons burden.

EDWARD H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
U. S. Prize Commissioners.

W. YELLOTT Auctioneer.

VESSEL AT AUCTION.

BY J. P. ATKINSON & CO.—TUESDAY, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 119 Pearl-st., (Hanover-square,) by order of Gen. Van Vliet, United States Quartermaster, the schooner *Volcano*, formerly the rebel schooner *A. P. Harris*, as she now lies at the Marine Railway Dock, Hunter's Point, L. I., where she can be seen.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ITALIAN STATUARY, FIGURES AND BUSTS OF CARARA MARBLE, LARGE CEMETERY MONUMENT, PEDESTALS, VASES, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Jan. 14 and 15, at the store No. 500 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, at 12 o'clock each day, a large invoice of statuary, of the importation of Messrs. Giovannoni & Zannoni, just arrived from Italy, comprising Venus of Canova, Psyche, Group of Cupids, Fisherman, Fisher Girl, Fidelity, Amore and Psyche, Diana, Bust of Madonna, Bust of Beatrice of Canova, and other works of equal merit. Also, alabaster groups and figures, Three Graces, Venus in the Shell, Greek Slave, Canova's Dancing Girl, Apollo, Belvidere, and many others; richly carved vases, embracing Grecian, Etruscan, Roman and other celebrated designs, comprising some of extraordinary large size and of most elaborate workmanship; pedestals for figures and busts, tazzas, card receivers, fountains, groups and works of art for the decorations of parlors, by the best Italian artists.

Also, a large cemetery monument of spiral form, richly carved, to which the attention of the marble trade is especially called, as an elaborate work of superior finish. Catalogues may be had at the office of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and also at No. 500 Broadway, Jan. 12. The whole will be open to public inspection on Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 12 and 13, and will be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14,
At 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 1[illegible]1 Dean-st., near Bond-st., Brooklyn.

HANDSOME FURNITURE IN GOOD ORDER.—Two walnut parlor suites in reps, Turkish arm chairs, rosewood etagere, mirror doors; walnut library bookcase, rosewood centre and work tables, French clock, vases, &c., fine engravings, in rich gilt frames, mirrors, mahogany marble-top chamber furniture, hair mattresses, bedding, &c., oak marble-top buffet, extension table, chairs, &c., lounges to match, china dinner and tea setts, cut glassware, cutlery, &c.; Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, IN LOTS TO SUIT CITY and country trade, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, at 10 o'clock, at No. 85 Maiden-lane, a well-assorted stock of CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE. Suitable for the retail trade. Sale positive for cash, to close consignments. Goods carefully repacked for shipping.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

BULKLEY & FINK WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, Jan. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Hon. John B. Haskin, Referee:
1 lot east side of 9th-av., about 75 feet south of 48th-st.
2 lots southeast corner of 9th-av. and 48th-st.
Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, sofa-beds, lounges, chairs, tables, washstands, wardrobes, carpets, oil-cloths, cutlery, plated ware, one grocery wagon, one dulcimer, &c.

PUBLIC SALE OF DAMAGED CORN.—Will be offered for sale, at public auction, at the Government Dépôts, in this City, on THURSDAY, Jan. 15, 1863, an amount of grain, condemned by a Board of Survey.

The sacks to be sold separate from the grain, at a price to be fixed by the Quartermaster, or retained, if deemed desirable, by him.

Terms cash, in Treasury notes, on delivery.

JAS. BELGER,
Colonel and Quartermaster.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Jan. 1, 1863.

PUBLIC AUCTION.—WILL SELL, ON THURSDAY, Jan. 15, 1863, on 13th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., a large lot of machinery, consisting of one 40-horse steam engine, 3 Woodworth planing machines, shafting, pullies, &c. Terms cash.

SAVINGS BANKS

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
JANUARY DIVIDEND, 1863.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, on and after MONDAY, the 19th inst., on sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of Five per Cent per annum; and on sums of over Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum, upon sums entitled thereto. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors.

Bank open daily, from 10 to 2, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7 P. M.

D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, JOHN S. DICKERSON, Secretaries.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited before the 20th inst. will bear interest from Jan. 1.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8, o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGUSTUS F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Open Daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID on sums of $500 and under—5 per cent. on larger deposits.
Deposits made on or before January 20, will receive interest as from January 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, Pres't.
JOS. P. COOPER, Sec'y. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treas.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1863.—The Trustees of this bank have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending the 31st December, as follows:
On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under at the rate of Five per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars at the rate of Four per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 12th inst. Interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from 1st instant. Bank open daily, at No. 51 Chambers-st., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CRERAR, Accountant.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per cent. on sums to $1,000, and Four (4) per cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 19th of January, 1863. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.
Bank Books in English, German and French.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will bear interest from Jan. 1. GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. On Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest at once. THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ASSESSMENT ROLLS of the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1863, will be open for Inspection and Review from and after MONDAY, Jan. 12, 1863, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1863, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period abovementioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The Act of 1859 provides that "During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real and personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of Taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.

A. J. WILLIAMSON, J. W. ALLEN, J. W. BROWN, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating Eighty-fourth-street from Eighth-avenue to Broadway; flagging and fencing vacant lots on Sixth-avenue, west side, fifty feet from Forty-first-street, and setting curb and gutter stones in Ninth-avenue from Fifty-fourth to Sixty-fourth streets; receiving-basin southeasterly corner of Clinton and Houston streets and laying cross-walk at Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Eighty-fourth-street from Eighth-avenue to Broadway, both sides of Ninth and Tenth avenues from a point half-way distant between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets, to a point half-way between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth streets; both sides of Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Sixtieth streets, and between Sixty-second and Sixty-fourth streets; west side of Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets; east side of Clinton between Houston and Stanton streets, and southerly side of Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue half way to Ninth-avenue; west side of Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets and the Central Park.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 7, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For laying crosswalks at intersection of Broadway and Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets; also laying crosswalks at intersection of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street and Avenue A, First and Second avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Broadway, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-eighth streets; both sides of Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, from a point half-way between Broadway and Seventh-avenue, to a point half-way between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, both sides of Avenue A, First and Second avenues, from and to points half-way distant between One Hundred and Twenty-second-street and the street lying on either side thereof.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 8, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For laying crosswalks on Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-third and Sixty-third streets. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-fourth streets, and both sides of the intersecting streets, between Fifty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, from and to points distant half-way between the avenues and streets lying on either side of and immediately contiguous to said Ninth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 10, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, G. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE—GREAT BARGAINS.
CLOSING-OUT SALE

At cost price for a FEW DAYS (preparing to making extensive alterations in the premises for the Spring trade,) our large and splendid stock of Mourning Dress Goods, Bonnets, Cloaks, &c.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

A CHOICE BARGAIN.

Crapes Eugenie, a new and beautiful material for mourning, 5-4 wide, 7s. per yard, worth 12s. Call and see them, at
JACKSON'S Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway,
Opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ALL OUR IMMENSE STOCK REDUCED IN PRICE FROM 20 TO 30 PER CENT.
ALL OUR STOCK OF FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
ALL OUR STOCK OF RICH PARIS DRESS GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.
$6 00 Beaver Cloaks for $4 50.
$8 00 Beaver Cloaks for $6 00.
$10 00 Beaver Cloaks for $8 00.
$12 00 French Beaver Cloaks for $9 50.
$14 00 French Beaver Super-trimmings, $11.
DRESS GOODS.
18c. Valencias for 12½c. per yard.
25c. Paris Velours for 18c. per yard.
50c. Poplins for 30c. per yard.
ALSO, GREAT BARGAINS IN BLEACHED SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS.
ALSO, 1,000 BALMORAL SKIRTS FROM $1 50 TO $2 50.
ALSO, BLACK SILKS AT 6s. 6d., 7s., 8s. and 9s. A YARD.
ALSO, MOURNING DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, GLOVES, CRAPES, HD'K'FS, &c., &c.
ALSO, FOR BALLS AND EVENING DRESS GOODS, A LARGE STOCK OF TARLETANS, SWISS MUSLINS, TULLES, &c., &c.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 254 Bowery.
Our store will close at 7 o'clock every evening, on and after Monday, Jan. 12, 1863.

R. H. MACY.
REAL AND IMITATION LACE, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, PARIS FLOWERS AND MILLINERY GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, CORSETS AND MADE-UP UNDER CLOTHING, HOOP SKIRTS, &C., WHITE GOODS, TARLATANS, LINENS, HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERY LACES AND MUSLINS, FINE FLANNELS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.
N. B.—Always a fine assortment BEST QUALITY LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES, our own importation, lower than any other house in the City.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

FURS.

CHOICE FURS AT NO. 49 BROADWAY.
SIGMOND GOGE,
Manufacturer of ladies' fine furs.
Sable, mink, real ermine goods in the latest styles on hand.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, MONDAY AFTERnoon, in a Wall-st. stage, a POCKET-BOOK, containing two $10 greenbacks and $10 in small bills. Whoever will return the same to the Madison-square Hotel, Broadway and 21st-st., will receive the above reward.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. CALIFORNIA COUNTY BONDS.

We offer for sale $25,000 7-per cent. bonds of the County of Santa Clara, and $25,000 of the County of San Mateo, California, being part of a late issue authorized by an act of the Legislature, and a vote of the people for a subscription of the Capital Stock of the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Company, of which stock $200,000 was taken by Santa Clara County, and $100,000 by San Mateo County. The coupons are payable semi-annually, May and November, (and probably in gold,) and the principal in 1877. These two counties lie next adjacent San Francisco, on the Bay, and are in a highly prosperous condition. By the report of the Treasurer of Santa Clara, April, 1862, the indebtedness of the County beyond these bonds was but $21,000, (and the taxable property in 1859 was $5,200,000,) making a total indebtedness when these are all issued, of $221,000. The Treasurer has in hand funds to pay coupons for the present year.

San Mateo County, with the exception of these bonds, is entirely free of debt, and had $1,500,000 taxable property in 1859. By an act of the Legislature, a special tax is levied to meet the interest, and for the *Sinking Fund* to liquidate the bonds at maturity.

W. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

MORTGAGES WANTED.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, From $1,000 to $75,000,
On good improved City property, at lowest rate of interest.
$25,000 TO LOAN OUT OF TOWN.
Apply to STUYVESANT & SCHENCK,
No. 11 PINE-STREET.

FOR SALE.
Sacramento Valley 10 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds.
San Francisco City and County 7 per cent. Bonds—both payable semi-annually, and in coin.
Sacramento, Placer and Nevada 10 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.
Jan. 5, 1863.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER IN the action of Morris Ketchum *vs.* The Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and Others, pending in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, hereby gives notice to the holders of the past due coupons on the bonds issued by said Company, and secured by a mortgage to said Morris Ketchum, that at the October Term, A. D. 1862, of said Court, an order was entered in the above-named action, requiring the holders of said past due coupons on said bonds to present the same to said Receiver, with evidence of their being held *bona fide*, on or before the 1st day of February next, and that on such presentation said Receiver shall hear and determine all questions as to the validity of the coupons so presented as claims against the Trust Fund in said action, and that he shall report his decision thereon, and the evidence on which the same is founded, to the next Term of said Court; and further, that all coupons then past due which shall not be presented to said Receiver within the time aforesaid, shall be barred, and precluded from participating in the Trust Fund in said case.

And the undersigned further gives notice that he will attend at his office, in the City of Portsmouth, in the State of Ohio, from the date hereof until, and including said 1st day of February, for the purpose of hearing and determining all questions touching the validity of all coupons of the class aforesaid that may be presented to him under said order.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1862.
J. W. WEBB, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 132 Broadway.—NEW-YORK, Jan 13, 1863.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF the Toledo and Illinois, and Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Companies, commonly known as the First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company: Notice is hereby given that the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company will extend until Aug. 1, 1870, the payment of the principal of so many of the above named bonds as shall be presented at this office between the 1st day of February and the 1st day of May next, for the purpose of having the agreement for the extension indorsed thereon and the half-yearly Coupons for interest attached. By order of the Board of Directors.
A. BOODY, President.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

U. S.
1881 6 per cent. Bonds.
1871 5 per cent. Bonds.
1874 5 per cent. Bonds.
5:20 6 per cent. Bonds.
7:30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes.
1 year 6 per cent. Certificates,
Demand Notes for duties,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD,
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall st.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Saturday, the seventh day of February proximo, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of one hundred and seventeen, or any portion thereof, of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1883. Also for any other bonds of said Company, or of the Chicago and Aurora, or of the Central Military Tract Railroad Company, for the Sinking Fund.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. CO.,
By EDW. L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Jan. 5, 1863.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 48 WALL, CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST., Jan. 5, 1863.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 1, 1853, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, numbered from 106 to 120 inclusive; and that from and after the 5th day of February, 1863, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

THE METALLIC CAR SPRING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 51 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN trustees of the Metallic Car Spring Company of New-York will be held at the office of the Company on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, inst., at 12 o'clock M. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.
RICHARD VOSE, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Office, No. 433 Broadway, on MONDAY, Jan. 19. Poll will open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE BREVOORT INSURANCE CO., No. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, to fill the places of those whose term of service will then expire, will be held at its office, No. 70 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1863, between the hours of 12 o'clock M., and 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES of the New-York Balance Dock Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. on the second WEDNESDAY of January next.
JAS. B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.

NOTICE.—HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1863, from Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, will be paid—less Government tax of Three Per Cent.—upon presentation of same at Bank of Commerce in New-York.
JAN. 6, 1863. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held on THURSDAY Jan. 13, 1863, at the banking-house. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 8 WALL-ST.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company for the ensuing year will be held at their office, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, Bought and sold at Board of Brokers, By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO. No. 53 Exchange-place.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, the 12th instant. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
R. BAYLES, Cashier.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS IN ALL INCORPORATED CITY COMPANIES—Bought and sold for investment. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 39 Nassau-st. corner Liberty-st.

SHINPLASTERS.—CORPORATION NOTES OF the cities of Albany, Troy, Poughkeepsie, Newburgh and Rondout bought by MATSON & ROBINSON, brokers, No. 163 Fulton-st., (opposite St. Paul's Church). The highest rates paid for specie.

COUPONS, COUPONS.—CALIFORNIA STATE and San Francisco City Coupons bought and collected at best rates by WILLIAM T. COLEMAN & CO., Nos. 161 Pearl and 70 Wall-st.

AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY.
No. 2 Leroy-place, (corner of Bleecker and Mercer sts.)
AN ENTIRELY NEW PROCESS
Of producing Surface Printing Plates (wood cuts) by the aid of Photography.
Publishers will find it to their interest to examine the work and the prices of this Company.
Photographs of superior quality taken.
Prints and photographic copies of good engravings sold and made to order.
Letters to be addressed to the American Phototype Company.

KEROSENE OIL, BENZENE AND NAPTHA of the purest quality for sale cheap, by EDWARD CURTISS, No. [illegible] Maiden-lane.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS' GAS LIGHT CO., OF BROOKLYN, No. 1 POST-OFFICE BUILDING, MONTAGUE-ST. BROOKLYN, Dec. 29, 1862.

THIRD DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable on and after the 15th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of January, inclusive. By order,
H. WARREN, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 15th inst. By order
GEORGE HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 153 Bowery, Corner of Broome-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, from the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the day of payment.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF N. J., No. 69 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF two-and-a-half per cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on and after Wednesday next, the 14th inst., at this office. The transfer book will be closed until the 16th inst.
SAMUEL KNOX, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, New-York, Dec. 31, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per cent., (3½) free from Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after Friday, January 2, 1863. By order of the Board,
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, Jan. 5, 1863.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY ITS STOCKHOLDERS on the 2d day of February next a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, at the office of the Treasurer in Buffalo.
HENRY L. LANSING, Treasurer.

157TH DIVIDEND—BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½) upon the capital stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1863. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d of January.
WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of Three and One Half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, was declared payable to the Stockholders on and after the 8th day of January next, until which time the Transfer Books will be closed.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY AND FIRE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

57TH DIVIDEND.—THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared their usual semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. out of the profits for the last six months, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863.
DEC 10, 1862. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 58 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., (free from Government Tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1863.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE AND one half (3½) per cent. will be paid to the Stockholders of this Company, on and after MONDAY, the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed the 12th inst. By order.
H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.—Twenty-third Dividend.—The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual SEVEN PER CENT. Dividend, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per Cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A dividend of Five per cent. has been declared, payable, on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the Board,
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Three (3) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.
R. BAYLES, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE CO., No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, Jan. 2, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi annual Dividend of 3 per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of [illegible] per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., Jan. 7, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE Fire Insurance Company, No. 166 Broadway.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1862.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on MONDAY, the 5th of January, free from Government tax. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 110 Broadway, Metropolitan Bank Building, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on demand.
HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Sec'y.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE CO., JANUARY 3, 1863.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend 5 per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. By order,
WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Clinton Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Sec.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CHEMIST OF STANDING HAS INVENTed entirely new and cheap methods of preparing green timber for ships, oil barrels, and many other purposes, which rapidly and effectually season it, fireproof it, preserve it from rot and the destructive action of the air and of iron, render it permanently flexible, tough, and less penetrable by projectiles and impenetrable by petroleum and other oils, the materials used having themselves a preservative action on iron. These highly important inventions are secured, and competent parties are wanted to introduce them here and abroad. None but *bona fide* capitalists, desirous to invest when satisfied, need apply. Address B. W., Locked Box No. 36, Washington, D. C.

$5,000.—THIS AMOUNT OF CAPITAL will give an active or special partner one-half interest in an established City manufacturing business. An important improvement in machinery already in operation requires this additional capital to work to the best advantage. Stock worked and ready for market in 48 hours after receipt at factory. A profit of 20 per cent. on the capital guaranteed, and monthly statements made. No applications will be entertained unless the parties have the capital, and first-class references which will be exchanged. Address, appointing interview, E. OLMSTED, Box No. 110 Times Office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $20,000 or more, to join the advertiser in the commission and foreign agency business in Manchester, Belfast, Scotch and West of England goods; doing a safe and profitable trade; represents several first-class manufacturers.
Address with real name to Box No. 5,051, Post-office, which will be considered confidential.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE, AT PROVIDENCE, R. I., ON account of departure for Europe, a hairdressing and fancy goods establishment, containing bathing rooms, and situated in the best part of the City. A very profitable business has been done here for several years. Address [illegible] CHABASSOL, No. 130 Westminster-st., Providence, R. I.

$4,000.—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN with this amount is wanted to take an interest in an established cash jobbing trade down town, in which a profitable investment will be guaranteed. For particulars, apply to B. C. WELLS, No. 50 Dey-st.

MEDICAL.

NATURE'S REMEDY.

Of the thousand compounds presented to the public during the past forty years, it is safe to affirm that none of them can in truth be compared with the INFALLIBLE for uniformly good results! In a retrospective view of an extensive practice of near half a century, in which thousands have been cured, it is difficult to find a single case of "gonorrhœa" that has not been extirpated promptly by the INFALLIBLE.

Remedies in use for the cure of this disease almost invariable produce "stricture," which is a hundred fold worse than the original infirmity!

Young men, do not patronize quack doctors or quack medicines! Avoid them as you would life-long suffering. Take the INFALLIBLE only, follow the instructions, and a cure is certain, with no injurious effects.

Sold by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor House; and S. CAMPBELL, corner 8th and 28th-sts. Price $1 50 per jar. Sent by express on receipt of price. Address Sole Agent for the United States,

J. S. BAKER, No. 429 Broadway.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleets, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a three-cent stamp

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

"Dr. Hammond's Book is worth everyone's owning."—N. P. WILLIS, Esq., Editor of the *Home Journal*.

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—NEW and RELIABLE TREATMENT.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of "Medical Information for the Million," &c. Price $1, mailed. To be had in this City, only, of the Publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or the Author, No. 31 East 2?th-st.

DON'T BE A FOOL!—PAY NO MORE MONEY to Advertising Quacks, but go to a respectable place and buy a standard work. Trall & Jackson's PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, which contains FULL DIRECTIONS for the LASTING CURE of EVERY kind of sexual disease or weakness. $3. Sold in New-York City, by O. S. FELT, No. 36 Walker-st., and also by Sinclair Tousey and Henry Dexter, and all enterprising booksellers.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE TREATISE," &c., No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those who apply in the earlier stages will be surprised at the ease and rapidity of the cure.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 500 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of WOOD, WORTHINGTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The name of the firm to be used only in liquidation.

A. J. WOOD,
S. WORTHINGTON,
PALMER TOWNSEND.

The oil and lard refining business carried on by the late firm, will be continued by the subscribers at No. 313 Washington-st.

WOOD & WORTHINGTON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

THE FIRM OF WORTH & WHITE IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. W. WORTH retiring from the business. F. W. WORTH,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863. LOOMIS L. WHITE.

The business of the late firm of WORTH & WHITE will be carried on by LOOMIS L. WHITE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WM. YOUNG & CO., is dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the Wholesale Clothing business under the same style of firm.

WM. YOUNG,
JOHN H. SIEGRIST,
NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1863. EZRA Y. COMSTOCK.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF TALLMADGE & MANLEY is dissolved by the death of Benjamin H. Tallmadge. The business will be continued by the surviving partners, under the style of GEO. MANLEY & CO.

GEORGE MANLEY,
WASHINGTON MANLEY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF SHEARMAN & RICH is dissolved this day by mutual consent.

THOS. SHEARMAN,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863. HARVEY J. RICH.

COAL, &C.

REMOVAL.—GEORGE WRIGHT & CO., OF LIVERPOOL, shippers of the best varieties of GAS AND HOUSE CANNEL AND COALS, would call the attention of Gaslight companies and dealers in Coal to the removal of their office, in New-York, from No. 4 Irving-place (Manhattan Gaslight Company's Building) to No. 37 Pine-st.

Orders for Coals filled with care and shipped at lowest possible rates of freight. Also, Coals for sale to arrive.

REFERENCES:
Messrs. Van Wart, Son & Co., Birmingham.
Messrs. Moses Taylor & Co., New-York.
Messrs. Schieffelin, Bros. & Co., New-York.
Messrs. Booth & Tuttle, New-York.
Messrs. E. Corning & Co., Albany.
Messrs. Martin & Smith, Philadelphia.
Manhattan Gaslight Company, New-York, and to other Gaslight companies throughout the United States and Canada.

H. L. PARMELE.
Agent for Geo. Wright & Co., No. 37 Pine-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA, GRACE, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.
AFRICA, LOTT, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 21.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Jan. 28.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$165
Second Cabin Passage	100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$140
Second Cabin Passage	80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
...A,
Capt. AIT..., carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Jan. 17.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $10 and $87; Steerage, found with good provisions, $... Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The new and splendid U. S. Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
No Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE,
Apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail steamship
MARION,
Capt. J. JOHNSON,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct.
No bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	Jan. 17
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	Jan. 24
CITY OF MANCHESTER	Saturday	Jan. 31

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	48
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, JAN. 17, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.

Passage money to Nassau	$50 00
Passage money to Havana	70 00

For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

TAPSCOTT'S PASSAGE AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, NO. 86 SOUTH-ST.—The magnificent clipper ship ALBION, for Liverpool, will sail January 19, and the ADRIATIC, for London, January 20. For passage to or from LONDON or LIVERPOOL, or LETTERS OF CREDIT, and DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, and SCOTLAND, apply to TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO. No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHed by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry for Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New town and Fashion Course Dépôt.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTOFF, Supt.
P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:50 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILRoad.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M. and 4.20 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and way-bill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

PROPOSALS.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until THURSDAY, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery, in this city, of seven hundred Army Transportation wagons, and two hundred Ambulances, "Wheeling pattern." One-half of the wagons to be completed and ready for delivery on or before the 1st of February, and the balance on or before the 15th of February next. All of the Ambulances to be completed and ready for delivery on or before the 1st of Feburary. The Wagons and Ambulances to be made according to specifications for the same, to be seen at this office, and subject to inspection. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high. (Signed) G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

WM. H. DENNING'S

PURE CRAB-APPLE CIDER.

Warranted to be the pure juice of the crab-apple, prepared with extreme care, and of superior flavor, is now being received and for sale in cases of quarts and pints, by the sole agent, MARTIN H. ROBERTS, 103 Pearl-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FIRST CONCERT OF THE ASTONISHING BRETTO CHILDREN.
BERNARD, 11 years of age, Violinist.
RICHARD, 7 years of age, Cornet-à-Piston,
In conjunction with the wonderful Violinist,
EMIL GRAMM, 13 years of age,
Will take place on THURSDAY, Jan. 15, at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway. They will be assisted by the best talents of the City.

Tickets 50 cents. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

From the Courier of last Saturday.

The second part of Mr. Mollenhauer's concert on Tuesday, Jan 6, consisted of several efforts, mostly by juvenile performers, one of which, Master Ricardo, a seven-year old pupil of Schreiber, the cornet-à-piston player, really astonished the audience by his proficiency on so difficult an instrument. Certainly no one could have been prepared, on seeing the little fellow enter with an instrument almost as large as himself, for the astonishing purity of his tones, as well as the accuracy of his chromatical intervals. One wondered where the breath came from which could produce sounds so sonorous and sustained. And when he came to the variations which concluded his performance, the audience were positively amazed. Really, it won't be long before Schrieber will have to look well to his laurels.

I must not forget, in my admiration for little Ricardo, the claims of Masters Bernard and Emile, the violinists. To say that they played like one boy instead of two, would not be saying enough; for, besides the astonishing simultaneousness of all their movements—even to bowing and other minor technical details—they really displayed a good deal of taste and delicacy in their rendition of the music, and produced tones of a sympathetic quality that would drive many an older performer to despair. We regard these youths as lads of no ordinary promise.

See *Sunday Dispatch, Sunday Atlas, Evening Post*, &c., &c., of last week.

WINTER GARDEN.

Second night of the engagement of the
BRILLIANT AND BEAUTIFUL CUBAS,
who, as a
PANTOMIMIC ACTRESS
AND
DANSEUSE,
has acquired a fame equal to that of Celeste, whose memory she has everywhere revived, and also of the distinguished character actor,
MR. C. W. COULDOCK,
whose beautiful personation of Peter Probity, in the domestic drama of THE CHIMNEY CORNER, has excited a thrilling sensation in every portion of the country.
MISS COULDOCK,
who has made a charming impression in the character of Grace, will make her second appearance.
THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, Jan. 13,
will be presented for the second time in New-York, the domestic drama of
THE CHIMNEY CORNER.
To be followed by Celeste's grand military spectacle of
THE FRENCH SPY;
OR,
THE STORMING OF ALGIERS.
Henri St. Elme, Hamet, a wild Arab boy, Mathilde de Merie .... CUBAS
Introducing her grand
BALLET DANCES,
assisted by a numerous corps de ballet.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.

Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

AN EVENING WITH IRELAND'S SHAKESPEARE.—At the invitation of several families and friends,
Mrs. EMMA ROBERTSON,
(late Mrs. Brougham,)
will read at Dodworth's Hall, from Sheridan Knowles' play of "THE HUNCHBACK" and "LOVE CHASE," On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock.
Admission 50 cents. Tickets for sale at Price's bookstore, No. 884 Broadway.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LEASE—THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY AT the northeast corner of Broadway and Union-square, known as No. 860 Broadway and No. 26 Union-square, north, formerly the residence of Henry Parish, deceased, being 42 feet on Broadway, 83 feet on the square, running through to 18th-st., on the easterly side 184 feet, the westerly line being irregular. Applications to be addressed only to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine-st., where a map of the property and the plans of the house can be seen and permits obtained. DANIEL PARISH.

COTTAGES TO RENT.—TO LET, THREE cottages on 110th-st., near Bloomingdale-road. Two stories with from 7 to 9 rooms, at $7 to $9 a month, in complete order, having just been painted and papered. Gas and gas fixtures. Inquire at 104th-st. and Broadway, or of J. D. TRACY, 110th-st. and Broadway.

TO LET IN YORKVILLE—IN A QUIET neighborhood, a part of a two-story house; the front and back parlor on first floor, two bed-rooms in the attic, also the kitchen. Water in the house; the house is in complete order, and suitable for a genteel family. Rent $11 per month. Inquire on the premises, 4th-av., between 84th and 85th-sts., the middle house, east side.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—JOHN STREET—Stores Nos. 104 and 106, fronting Cliff, Maiden-lane. Store No. 78, near Liberty. Staten Island—Forty acres on South-side. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, 170 William street.

BOARDING HOUSE TO RENT.—HOUSES Nos. 1 and 3 East 20th-st., suitable for a first-class boarding-house. Lease given. Apply to ROOSEVELT & SON, No 94 Maiden-lane.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR LOFTS OF store No. 91 Warren-st., corner of Greenwich. Possession Feb. 1. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A WELL-FURNISHED COTTAGE, with a few acres of ground and stable, within an hour of New-York, and privilege of lease; rent will be paid quarterly, in advance. Address Madame DE CESNOLA, No. 165 West 23d-st.

WANTED TO LET.—BY THE YEAR, OR FOR the term of 6 years, a commodious and well furnished church in good repair, in 50th-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway. Inquire of J. F. CHAMBERLAIN, corner 42d-st. and 8th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN have board in a strictly private family, on reasonable terms; best of reference given and required. Address M. K., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE BOARD.—PARLOR, TWO BEDrooms and private table wanted in a private house, near Broadway, below 18th-st., for one or two months from February 1st, by a gentleman, wife, two small children, and nurse. Address W. H. F., Box No. 107 *Times* office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A WOMAN WOULD like to take a child to board; has no children of her own; will furnish excellent references. Call at No. 256 John-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PARLOR AND bedroom to let, with board, at No. 16 Clinton-street. Very desirable for two single gentleman or a gentleman and wife. References required.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED BY A gentleman and his wife, in a respectable private German or American family, living not too far up town, and where the comforts of a home might be enjoyed. The very best references will be given and required. Address O. K., Box No. 2,407 Post-office. Boarding-house keepers will please not reply.

ROOMS WANTED.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEman and wife, in a private family, an elegant suite of rooms; entire second floor preferred; location above 14th-st.; table must be fine; those having the above accommodations will be liberally paid. Address M., Box No. 1,2.. Post-office, Nassau-st.

BOARD WANTED.—GOOD PLAIN BOARD wanted by a young gentleman in a pious family. Wants a pleasant room with home comforts; is social and fond of music; location near Union-square. Address, with full particulars and terms, HAYWARD, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMILY FROM Staten Island, consisting of a gentleman, his wife and four children, for about two months, in a private family, west of Broadway and not above 23d-st. Address Box No 1,243 Post-office.

AT NO. 176 EAST-FOURTEENTH-ST.—Extension parlor to let, with fire, closets, hot and cold water, gas, to suit gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Two or three young ladies can be accommodated. Reference required.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GENtlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 50 per day. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH DU SAINTE ESPRIT.—The new Church, West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will be consecrated by the Bishop of New-York on TUESDAY NEXT, the 13th inst. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock. The congregation and their friends are respectfully invited to be present on the occasion. The sale of the pews will take place a few days after the consecration, due notice of which will be given.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE "SONS OF CONNECTICUT" WILL hold their annual meeting at the 5th-av. Hotel on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock. Citizens of the State are invited to attend.
R. H. McCURDY, Chairman.
CHARLES GOULD, Secretary.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LIBERAL DISCOUNT will be taken off for all orders received before the 1st of February, at A. KLABER'S Marble-yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

OPEN AT 7½. BEGINS UNIFORMLY AT 8. OVER BEFORE 11.
TO-NIGHT, (TUESDAY.)
Boucicault's highly attractive Comedy,
LOVE AND MONEY.

Lord Fipley (originally acted by him)	Mr. Lester Wallack
The MacDunum of Dunum	Mr. Charles Fisher
Claude Plantagenet	Mr. Mark Smith
Sykes	Mr. Norton
Craven Acton	Mr. Reynolds
Withers	Mr. Young
Williams	Mr. Turner
Helen Plantagenet	Mrs. Hoey
Rose Lawless	Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Fox French	Mrs. Vernon
Baroness	Mrs. Reeves
Matilda	Miss Green
Sally Singleheart, a lodging-house keeper	Mrs John Sefton
Mrs. Warren	Miss Carman

In consequence of the very great success of PAULINE, it will be repeated WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14, and FRIDAY, Jan. 16.
THURSDAY—A BACHELOR OF ARTS.
On SATURDAY, Jan. 17, will be acted (first time in this City for thirty years) the Comedy of
THE PROVOKED HUSBAND.
Box book open for any of the above evenings.
In preparation—SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.
To be repeated—"Central Park," "Money," "Bosom Friends," "The School for Scandal," "Road to Ruin," "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," "The Irish Heiress," and "The Invisible Husband."

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ OF NEW-YORK.

Second Grand Subscription Concert at Irving Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1863, with the kind assistance of Miss Adelina Wollenhaupt, Soprano; Mrs. Matilda Paulitsch, Soprano; Mr. Fred. Steins, Baritone; Mr. Fr. Bergner, Violoncello; and a grand Orchestra of forty artists. Conductor, A. Paur. The following pieces will be performed, viz.: "Comala," cantanta for solo, full chorus and orchestra, by Neils Gaile; an eight part chorus, by Palestrina; a chorus from the opera "Cosi fan Tutti," by Mozart; prelude for piano, organ and violoncello, by Seb. Bache; aria, from the opera of "Sappho," by Paccini; solo for violoncello, by Bergner; and the overture to Shakespeare "Julius Cæsar," by Robert Schuman. Subscription tickets, four for $2, which can be used for any of the remaining three Concerts, are to be had at Scharfenberg & Luis', No. 769 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; T. Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 98 Spring-st., and Steinway & Son's, No. 82 Walker-st. Single tickets at the door 75 cents each.
GEO. NEMBACH, Secretary.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE,

Broadway, below Houston-st.
L. B. LENT .... Manager.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.,
WITH
THE MOST SPLENDID COLLECTION
OF
LIVING WILD ANIMALS
In America.
NEW AND RARE ANIMALS
Received almost daily.
Just added, a pair of
JAPANESE SWINE,
monsters of ugliness, and a
CUXIO, or BEARDED SAKI,
the latter an unapproachable caricature of an "Intelligent Contraband."
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

Under the management of J. G. COLLINS, at
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE,
No. 659 BROADWAY, Near Bond-street,
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Musical Burletta, in two acts,
TWO POMPEYS.
MISS JULIA GOULD AS SALLY WHITE.

R. Bishop Buckley	Pompey No. 1
G. Swaine Buckley	Pompey No. 2

Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7½.

BROOKLYN ARENA.

Raymond-st., between Fulton and De Kalb avs.
Lessee and Manager .... S. Q. Stokes.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13,
NEW FEATS OF HORSEMANSHIP,
AND A GENERAL CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
By the Finest Equestrian Troupe in America,
Including Omer Kingsley, Miss Carroll, Delavanta Bros.
Dress Circle 25 cts. Children 15 cts. Gallery 15 cts.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A NEW SETTLEMENT AT CHETWOOD, Burlington County, N. J., between New-York and Philadelphia. Village lots for $10. Farms adjoining, 1 to 20 acres each, for gardening, trucking, fruits or cranberries. Terms easy. Send stamp for circular.
B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 90 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE GREENWICH-STREET PROPERTY TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The three four-story stores, Nos. 191, 193 and 195 Greenwich-st., between Fulton and Dey sts., comprising a front of 56 feet by 83 deep. Apply to WM. DE KLYN, No. 106 Greenwich-av., or J. F. TYSEN, No. 4 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE NEW and elegant brown-stone house on the southeast corner of Lexington-av. and 39th-st., in fine order; lot 24x80. Also, vacant lot on 39th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., 25 by about 80 feet. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A CITY dwelling, a brick house, with ten rooms, and six lots, on Bloomingdale-road, at Washington Heights; variety of fruit and shrubbery, extensive water prospect. Apply to HENRY M..., No. 240 Broadway.

A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A bargain; elevated situation; near a ferry in Brooklyn; good neighborhood, modern improvements and will be sold at the cheapest rate, on easy terms.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 82 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—MURRAY HILL—A NEW FIRST class four-story brown-stone front house, rosewood doors, black walnut dining-room and stairs; house 25x65, in replete order. Inquire on the premises, No. 23 East 37th-st., of D. ROBINS.

FOR SALE.—IN NINETEETH ST., BETWEEN 4th-av., and Irving-place, a vacant lot 32.9x½ the block, a fine location for building—neighborhood, one of the finest in the City.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE VERY LOW—TWO NEW THREE-story brick dwellings, with modern improvements, north side of Lefferts-st., being one short block from Atlantic and Fulton avs., Brooklyn. Location very desirable. Terms easy. H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, or No. 317 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED BROWN stone house No. 48 East 29th-st., 3 stories high and modern improvements. Lot 22x124. Apply to H. H. RICE, U. S. District Attorney's Office, 41 Chambers-st.

VILLAGE PROPERTY AT MINEOLA, L. I., consisting of 3 houses, shop with engine, etc., worth about $10,000, to sell or exchange for farm land near Dixon, Ill. S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PROPERTY ON CLINTON-av., Brooklyn, new house, stable and garden. Address LEWIS BEACH, No. 94 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN THE village of Hackensack, N. J., within a few minutes' walk of the railroad dépôt. The lot is 100x150, house two-story frame, 25x26 feet, with an extension, also two story, 15x16 feet, and kitchen 10x12 feet. For terms, apply to E. I. EARLE, Hackensack, N. J.; or O. S. QUACKENBUSH, No. 223 Greenwich-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A COUNTRY PLACE AT A BARGAIN.—Very little money wanted.—A two-story House and eleven Lots at Upper Morrisania, handy to city. Price, $1,900. DITCHETT, southeast corner of Chatham and Chamber-sts., 2d floor.

FARMS.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—THE Farm lately owned and occupied by Jacob Frost, deceased, situate on Long Island, about 1¼ miles northeast from Mineola Railroad Station, 20 miles from New-York, and half a mile from the main turnpike, containing about two hundred acres of land under a high state of cultivation, and nearly all newly fenced with locust posts. The improvements consist of a large and commodious dwelling-house, with all the modern improvements—on elevated ground, commanding an extensive and beautiful prospect. The outbuildings consist of four large barns for hay and grain, cow-houses, carriage-houses, tool-house, farm-house, granery, &c. All the buildings on the premises, except a small one, are nearly new, conveniently arranged and built in the most substantial manner. An abundant supply of water for stock within a few rods of the barn. An extensive and valuable variety of young fruit trees, some of which are in full bearing. If desirable, a portion of household furniture and utensils, and also farm stock and implements, will be sold with the farm.

A DUTCHESS COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—The farm of the late Robert Vanamburgh, lying in the town of Poughkeepsie, and six miles from the city of Poughkeepsie and four from New-Hamburgh dépôt, containing about 120 acres, 10 of which is heavy timber. It is pleasantly situated, well watered, and in good condition. The soil is warm, dry and productive, and free of broken land. It is admirably adapted to be about equally divided, and is offered at a moderate price to close the estate. Terms easy and title clear. For particulars inquire on the premises of the heirs, or of CHARLES DU BOIS, at Fishkill Landing.

FOR SALE.—A FINE STOCK FARM OF 300 acres, on stage route west of Newburgh. Has excellent farm buildings, plenty of fruit, good soil, &c. Would exchange in part. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against MADISON G. HARRINGTON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at the office of E. W. Stoughton, No. 72 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next—dated Nov. 10, 1862. JUBAL HARRINGTON,
n11-law 6mT Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. VAN MEERBEKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. & J. Gemmel, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of March next. Dated, New-York, Sept 18, 1862.
MARY VAN MEERBEKE, Administratrix.
s23-law6mTu

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1863,
BENEFIT OF MR. J. B. ROBERTS.
Positively last night but one of the
GRAND ROMANTIC SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
FAUST AND MARGUERITE.
MR. J. B. ROBERTS ..... as ..... MEPHISTOPHILES.
TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY.)
BENEFIT OF MISS EMILY THORNE,
And last night of the Scenic Splendor,
FAUST AND MARGUERITE.
Also, the musical Farce of the
LOAN OF A LOVER.
Gertrude, (with songs,) first time ... Miss Emily Thorne.
The management respectfully announce an engagement for
THREE NIGHTS ONLY
with
Mr. DANIEL E. BANDMANN,
the celebrated German Tragedian, who will have the honor of making his first appearance
(IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE)
in the character of
SHYLOCK,
On THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 15.

Mr. Wheatley congratulates himself upon the fact that he is able to announce an engagement for a SHORT SEASON (commencing MONDAY, Jan. 19,) with
THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
Miss BATEMAN,
who will, on that occasion, produce a new play, of singular construction, entitled
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.
This remarkable drama is, in the original, the great standard play of the German stage, and also belongs to the repertoire of Ristori. It will be produced with strict faithfulness, in the Appointments, Costumes, Stage Effects, &c., to the historical period of the story. The casts will be singularly strong, and the MUSICAL EFFECTS of remarkable power and novelty.

LAUGHING GAS.

DR. COLTON
Has the pleasure to announce his
GRAND ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14.

Twenty gentlemen have volunteered to inhale the gas on this occasion.

A strong railing will be erected around the stage, to prevent those under the influence of the gas from coming in contact with the audience.

The effect of the gas is to develop the most prominent traits of character.

Fun, humor, wit, song, dancing, &c., are brought out by the gas.

Dr. C. will exercise the same discretion as formerly in the selection of subjects, and he hopes to deserve the patronage of the same class of ladies and gentlemen who attended his exhibition last Winter—justifying the commendation expressed in the letters from clergymen published in his programme.

Tickets 15 cents; two tickets 25 cents.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies	$10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman	5 00
Ladies' Tickets	2 50
Minors under 15 years of age	3 00

Apply at the Principal Office, No. 474 Broadway, and at the Pond, 58th-st. and 5th-av.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1863,
VALERIE, OU LA JEUNE AVEUGLE.
LE SERPENT DE LA PARVISSE.
PAS DE FUMEE SANS FEU.
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats,
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, UNDER NIAGARA.

Painted from studies made on the *Maid of the Mist*, is now on Exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

ASTONISHING AND AMUSING.—LECTURES AND EXPERIMENTS IN ELECTRO-PSYCHOLOGY.—PROF. S. B BRITTAN and T. FISKE will continue their lectures and wonderful and amusing experiments at Clinton Hall, (Astor Place,) every evening during the week. Persons coming forward voluntarily from the audience will have their sight, hearing, taste, muscles, perfectly controlled by the operator. Admission, 25 cents.
Doors open at *half-past* 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8. Classes will be formed for complete instruction.

PARLOR OR LIGHT GYMNASTICS FOR ladies and children, with music and new apparatus. Private and select classes at BRADY'S Gymnasium, No. 20 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 1½ o'clock.
ABNER S. BRADY.

INSTRUCTION.

BENJAMIN MASON'S

COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
For making boys intelligent, healthy Christian MEN.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RE ceives young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. The Winter session consisting of fourteen weeks, commences on Monday the 12th of January.

REFERENCES.

Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn.	John Ferguson, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
Rev. John Lord, Stamford, Conn.	O. Hoyt, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
Rev. Graeff Barton, of the Free Academy, New-York.	Francis Skiddy, Esq., New-York.
Ex-Gov. Hawley, Stamford, Conn.	George Quintard, Esq., New-York.
Ex-Gov. Minor, Stamford, Conn.	G. Heincken, Esq., New-York.
Capt. W. Skiddy, Stamford, Conn.	E. Quintard, Esq., New-York.
Theodore Davenport, Esq., Stamford, Conn.	C. P. Fischer, Esq., New-York, &c., &c.

For terms, &c., apply to the Principal.

$6,000 WILL PURCHASE A LARGE and elegant Boarding and Day School property, worth nearly double the amount, located in Goshen, N. Y., distant from the City two and a half hours by New-York and Erie Railroad. Three fine pianos and school furniture for a hundred pupils, with household furniture, will be sold if desired. Reliable boarding and day patronage sufficient to fill the school in the immediate vicinity. For full particulars address, for two weeks, D. L. TOWLE, Goshen, N. Y.

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn. Easy of access from New-York, by Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage. Second term of present session. January 5 till June 26.
AGENTS—Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York.
Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.

ALGEBRA, BOOK-KEEPING, FRENCH, &c.—Mr. PAINE'S experiment of giving three months 78 lessons each in writing or arithmetic for $5, and book-keeping and writing for $10, and allowing such as desire a room to himself, has the effect of inducing hundreds to attend at No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 285 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL BUREAU"—No. 561 Broadway.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers; parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. References, Harper Bros., Appleton & Co.
SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

AN EXPERIENCED PRINCIPAL WISHES to buy or hire a good day school for boys in New-York or in a neighboring city. Letters, giving particulars, will receive immediate attention. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 3,445 New-York Post-office.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I.—The Winter Term will open on the second MONDAY in February. P. A. ANDREU.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED.—EXPERIENCED LAdy as first assistant in City Grammar School; governess for City family; French, music and English required; gentleman for French and Latin; salary $600; also, several teachers of French, music and drawing; several good schools for sale and to rent. Please make personal application to G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

AN AMERICAN LADY, GRADUATE OF A first-class institution, an experienced and highly successful teacher, desires a reëngagement as she is prepared to instruct in the higher English branches, French, which she speaks and writes, Latin, &c.; remuneration of slight importance; testimonials of the highest class; unqualified references given and required. Address for three days, L. A. A., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AS GOVERNESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young lady who has had experience in teaching, as resident or daily governess, or would travel with a family. Her course of instruction is English, Latin, French, and the rudiments of music; understands fine sewing. Best of City references given. Address HARTLAND, Station F, 3d-av.

TO SCHOOLS AND PRINCIPALS.—A COMpetent and experienced teacher of English, mathematics, book-keeping and classics desires an engagement. First-class references and testimonials. Address, for one week, TEACHER, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

ASSISTANT TEACHER.—WANTED, A GENtleman to assist in teaching the English branches and classics in a boys' select day school; one who can sing. Apply, for two days, at No. 2 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, after 3 P. M.

A TEACHER DESIRES A SITUATION IN a school or family; is competent to teach the higher English branches, French and music. Address, for three days, Mrs. A. G. VINTON, Madison-square Post-office.

TEACHERS WANTED.—MALES—ONE FOR Primary Department, and one for Gymnastics—(Dio Lewis' system.) Apply at No. 872 Broadway, between 9 and 2 P. M.

TEACHER WANTED.—A FEMALE TEACHER for a select school, salary liberal. Apply No. 7 Chatham Square. Two Conductors and three Porters for stores.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
THE LITTLE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
THE LITTLE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
THE LITTLE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
THE LITTLE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
Has been the admiration as well as wonder of
OVER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE,
during the last week. Everybody is astonished at her
EXCEEDING DIMINUTIVE PROPORTIONS.
ONLY 32 IN. HIGH, AND WEIGHS BUT 30 LBS.,
yet as graceful as a swan, and with
A FORM THAT QUEENS MIGHT ENVY.
A perfectly developed woman,
AFFABLE AND PLEASING IN HER MANNERS.
Having entered into a matrimonial alliance with
GEN. TOM THUMB,
Miss Warren will not be on exhibition after the expiration of her present engagement at the Museum, the General having retired with a fortune ample for their
SUPPORT IN LUXURY AND EASE.
Hence, but little time remains for the public to see her.
Her ample and elegant wardrobe enables her to
APPEAR IN A DIFFERENT DRESS EVERY DAY.
She will be
ON EXHIBITION EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
From 10 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M.,
ON THE PLATFORM IN THE MAIN HALL
of the Museum at intervals, and
ON THE STAGE IN THE LECTURE-ROOM
during each dramatic performance, in company with
COMMODORE NUTT,
THE FAMOUS $30,000 NUTT,
The most diminutive man ever known, making
THE SMALLEST PAIR
Of human beings ever seen on the face of the globe.
CALIFORNIA BEARS, WHAT IS IT? ALBINOS, &c.
THE DRAMA, COLLEEN BAWN.
Every AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
MR. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Open at 7, commence at 7¾ o'clock.
SECOND WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT
Of the dashing Comedienne,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
THE QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG,
who will appear as
MARTON,
THE PRIDE OF THE MARKET,
supported by an
EXCELLENT CAST OF CHARACTERS,
NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY,
ELEGANT WARDROBE,
AND BEAUTIFUL STAGE APPOINTMENTS,
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13,
will be performed Planche's Comic Drama of
THE PRIDE OF THE MARKET.
MARTON, (the Pride of the Market,) .... Mrs. JOHN WOOD
To commence with
BETSEY BAKER.
In rehearsal the ever-popular Comedy of
THE ACTRESS BY DAYLIGHT,
in which Mrs. JOHN WOOD will perform, by particular desire, her original character of
ANNE BRACEGIRDLE.
During Mrs. JOHN WOOD'S engagement,
SEATS CAN BE SECURED TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.

LECTURES.

A LECTURE OF THRILLING INTEREST,

BY REV. JOHN H. ANGHEY,
at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn (Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's), TUESDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock. Being a narrative of his persecutions and sufferings in the Union cause, his pursuit by rebel cavalry and bloodhounds, his imprisonment and final escape from the Tupello dungeon, Mississippi. Admission free.

JAPAN ILLUSTRATED BY LECTURES AND A CABINET OF CURIOSITIES.—Dr. MACGOWAN will commence an afternoon course in Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M. Tickets for the Course, $1; to each Lecture, 50 cents, to be had at No. 518 Broadway.

"On commencing his Course of Lectures in the Cooper Institute, Dr. Macgowan was introduced by Hon. Judge Daly, who appeared as the representative of the Geographical and Statistical Society. Judge Daly said that 'the lecturer came before his countrymen with a well-earned European reputation, that his investigations had attracted much attention abroad, and in the matter of physical geography his researches were referred to in Humboldt's "Cosmos," and his discovery and description of the egre or bore of the Tsien-tang River, in China, occupies a large space in Maury's 'Physical Geography of the Sea.' Besides giving the Society's cordial commendation of Dr. Macgowan's Lectures, the Judge expressed on the part of the Society a deep sense of the importance, in a national point of view, of the Lecturer's projected exploration in the far East."—*Abridged Report.*

A course will commence in the Brooklyn Athenæum on the 22d inst., in compliance with the subjoined invitation, drawn up by T. Dwight, Esq., Secretary American Ethnographical Society, and signed by leading citizens of Brooklyn:

We, the subscribers, unite in requesting you to deliver in Brooklyn the lectures on China and Japan, which were received with extraordinary favor in different parts of Great Britain and France, and which you have began to repeat in New-York.

Knowing something of the great amount and variety of interesting and valuable information which you assiduously and laboriously collected, during your residence and travels in the East for more than twenty years, and of your ability to impart instruction with the aid of your large and unique collection of curiosities, we wish our fellow-citizens to share in advantages offered by your return to your native country, whose dignity, honor, and rights, you so patriotically and ably vindicated in England against the enemies of our Union, prosperity and power.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—The Trustees announce that the annual free course of lectures on the Science of Government, required by the trust deed, will be delivered in the large hall of the Union by E. C. WINES, D. D. LL.D., the distinguished author of the "Commentaries on the Laws of the Hebrews." The first lecture upon "The Divine Origin of Civil Government" will be given on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, at 8 o'clock precisely, and the remaining seven lectures will be delivered weekly on each Thursday evening, until the course is completed. Admission free, and all persons are cordially invited to attend. No tickets are required, but admission will not be allowed after 8 o'clock.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

REV. HENRY C. KINNEY, HAVING BEEN interrupted in the delivery of his lecture upon the *Life, Times and Philosophy of Lord Bacon*, would announce to his friends and the public that he will deliver his lecture upon this subject at the Historical Society, at 8 P. M. of WEDNESDAY next, Jan. 14. Tickets, 25 cents each, are for sale at Randolph's, corner of Amity-st. and Broadway. Those tickets which were disposed of for the evening of the 6th, will be good for the 14th.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

THE JANUARY TERM OF MRS. LITTELL'S DANCING ACADEMY has commenced, at No. 88 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second block from Broadway. Classes meet on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.

BALLS.

THE 34TH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT—For the BENEFIT of the WIDOWS and ORPHANS of DECEASED FIREMEN, will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 26, 1863,
at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers:
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President,
No. 46 Maiden-lane.
JAS. F. WENMAN, Secretary,
No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALBERT J. DELATOUR, Treasurer,
No. 25½ Wall-st.

MUSICAL.

"STODART" PIANOS,

GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.

We would call the attention of those in search of a GOOD piano-forte to a full assortment of our unrivaled instruments, which we are offering at low prices. The "Stodart" Pianos have always been regarded as the BEST manufactured, and therefore need no puffing.
STODART & MORRIS,
Warerooms No. 506 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

RAVEN & BACON,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes.
Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.
The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS, Boston. Warerooms in New-York, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., Mason Brothers'. The ONLY INSTRUMENTS of their class which have ever been awarded a GOLD MEDAL. Twenty-six first premiums have been awarded them within six years, and they have NEVER FAILED to take the first premiums wherever exhibited. Comparing one of these harmoniums with "church organs of moderate size and power," the judges of the Massachusetts Charitable Association, Boston, (composed of some of the most eminent musicians of that musical city,) said: "In volume of sound and extent of combination, it MORE THAN EQUALS THEM;" pronouncing it, also, "FAR IN ADVANCE of any that have heretofore been manufactured of its kind."
The manufacturers have numerous written testimonials to the great superiority of their instruments from such eminent musicians as THALBERG, WILLIAM MASON and SATTER, pianists; MORGAN and ZUNDEL, organists; BRADBURY, ROOT, LOWELL MASON, and many others.
Prices $50 to $400 each, and the same whether ordered from New-York or Boston. Every instrument fully warranted.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactory and warerooms, No. 113 Walker-st., corner of Centre, New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Mails by the Africa.

OUR LONDON AND PARIS CORRESPONDENCE

The Divided Sentiment of the French Cabinet.

THE STATE OF PARTIES.

AMERICAN QUESTIONS IN ENGLAND.

The Groundwork of British Sentiment.

The mails brought by the steamship *Africa* to Boston, from Liverpool, Dec. 26, were received here early yesterday morning.

The advices have been anticipated.

Some conversation took place upon American sympathy with Lancashire at the meeting of the Mersey Docks and Harbor Board on the 24th ult., during which it was recommended that the vessels which are freighted with provisions for the relief of the distressed operatives should be exempted from dock and town dues. A very general feeling was expressed in favor of such exemption, though the ultimate decision of the Board upon the subject was reserved until the following week.

AMERICAN MATTERS IN LONDON.

England keeps Christmas and Waits to Hear that Burnside is Beaten—Northern Papers in England—Diplomatic Correspondence—British Conceit—Tired of Waiting—Cheap Paper in England—Cotton Famine—The Manufacturers Sanguine—Prosperity of Liverpool—News of the Battle of Fredericksburgh.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 27, 1862.

While all England was keeping Christmas, as it is kept nowhere else in the world, came the news of the crossing of the Rappahannock, and the commencement of battles that can scarcely have failed to be, one way or another, of a decisive character. It was the almost universal hope and belief in England that Gen. BURNSIDE would be beaten, and it is the belief, as I write, that he has been. England waits to hear the welcome news that the Army of the Potomac has been beaten, destroyed, or compelled to surrender.

There are, however, two daily papers in London, refreshing for a Union man to read—the *News* and the *Star*. The National Government has nowhere more unfaltering, unflinching adherents. They speak the sentiments of COBDEN and BRIGHT, and the small, but earnest and heroic party, who have fought the battles of America on British ground. The party is small enough among the powerful and influential classes. It is larger—it is difficult to say how large—among the powerless. These papers are a testimony; as to influence, I suspect their effect is to determine more thoroughly the feeling and action of the great anti-National party; just as a demonstration of opposition in a theatre or public assembly of any kind, only calls out more energetic action.

The Anti-American papers have been engaged in reviewing the American diplomatic correspondence. They are amused with the prophecies of Mr. SEWARD, but more delighted with the recommendations of Mr. CLAY. American diplomacy is not understood, and, of course, not appreciated, in Europe. All the bundles of nice red tape are rudely cut across with a bowie-knife. Our Ministers write with all the freedom of English editors, and a diplomatic dispatch, which ought to be the most formal, slow and unmeaning document, has the point, the directness, the force and audacity of a leading article. So when Mr. CLAY, Minister to Russia, recommends to his Government to annex Canada, and raise revolutions in Ireland and India, London editors are struck so utterly aghast with astonishment that they cannot find words to express it. They are like the man, fluent of bad language on ordinary occasions, who was found dumb in a great emergency, and, when asked why he did not swear, as usual, said he was not equal to the occasion. Our editors are not equal to it.

There is "wrath treasuring up against the day of wrath" on your side of the Atlantic; but I do not see that it is so here. You must live with the English at home to know the sublimity of their self-complacency and self-conceit. Talk of the "hub of the universe!" it is a totally inadequate expression. England is not only the greatest country in the world—it is really the only one worth thinking of. The rest are but outside barbarians. When Mr. BRIGHT talks glowingly and hopefully about America, he is amusingly demented. To the mind of a Briton, there are only two divisions to this planet—England and out of England. England is the seat of power, empire, wealth, comfort and respectability, and these are not to be found anywhere else. No other country has a decent Government, or constitution, or institutions of any kind. There is no Church anywhere else. There is no Press or literature. Mr. TROLLOPE, the latest British tourist in America, assures us that there is no such thing as a decently written or printed paper in that benighted and unfortunate country; not one that he can call readable. A free Press does not exist on the Continent of Europe, so, of course, the only place where there is a Press, free and intelligent, is England—"don't you see?"

It is just the same about everything. There is no language to describe the supercilious, good-natured contempt with which even educated and traveled Englishmen look at everything foreign to England. In the map of the universe England is a bright spot in the centre; England's dependencies lie around at respectful distances, basking in the rays of her respectability, and the rest are outside in the cold.

England, therefore, is not in the least sensitive as to what you feel, think or say about her. Her Government has not too much regard for public opinion at home, and her people have none at all for public opinion abroad. Nothing you say will be laid up against you. If war ever comes between the two countries, it will not arise from any sensitiveness on the part of England.

There is an ominous growl from the tory Press for intervention. It is directed at EARL RUSSELL. He has been quite too friendly to Mr. ADAMS, our Minister here. The dissatisfaction is wide and deep, but it can take no form until the meeting of Parliament. It was confidently denied yesterday, that the Emperor had decided against further movement with respect to mediation. But the Emperor, as a man of sense, sees that there must be a campaign in Virginia, and that Gen. BURNSIDE must beat or be beaten, before there can be any chance for interference. On the result of this campaign, also, must depend the movement for recognition which will be made at the opening of Parliament. I mean, which will be made, and probably with success, if not hindered by some decisive victories on the part of the Union. England and France have waited, I will not say patiently, for nearly two years. You will not expect them to wait more than one year longer. In this fast age, no war should last longer than three years. It is time enough to beat or be beaten. It is time enough to find out which are the better men, LINCOLN or DAVIS, BURNSIDE or LEE, ROSECRANS or STONEWALL JACKSON. You know who are the favorites on this side of the water—but we are tired of waiting to have this great fight for the championship decided. But I will not speculate longer on events which the approaching steamer may bring us.

If you are in want of paper, why not send here for it? I can buy good white paper cheaper here than I ever saw it in New-York. It is made of straw, of a beautiful color, though not very strong. Our penny papers are considerably larger than yours, and I hear no complaint of cost. In Austria excellent paper is made from the husks of Indian corn, which is probably one of the best materials, next to flax and hemp fibres. Furthermore, there is an immense stock of cotton in America, which could be brought out with a little trouble. It is stowed away in mattresses, cushions and comfortables. People forget these things, but would bring them out if inquired for, and an inducement offered. And even the Surat cotton, which Manchester turns up her nose at, would do to make paper of.

The *Times* hopes the country is coming to the turning point of the distress. The increase has been regular up to this mid-winter period, but there are some indications that it will not be much larger. But Mr. COBDEN and Mr. BRIGHT see no such hope. The *News* advocates wholesale emigration as the best means of relief. Of course, the nation cannot go on feeding half a million of idle people above its usual pauperism. The drain is too heavy. It is borne now in the belief that the war will in some way be ended before six months, and that, with the end of the war, will come a great open market and a large stock of cotton. What is the basis of this belief? It exists in Lancashire, and the proof is that the cotton men are now engaged in building new mills and putting up new machinery. I believe that they have an understanding with the capitalists of New-York, and that they have also some secret assurance from the Government here. That Liverpool and Manchester are in regular communication with Richmond, there is no doubt. They have furnished the South with steamers, powder, artillery of the most approved construction, clothing and medicines. They have done everything they can to assure the triumph of the South, not merely as merchants, selling to both parties, but as partisans of the South, with an interest in its success.

True, they have sold you powder and guns, and made you pay gold for them, at no matter what premium; but the same men have given arms to the South, or sold for Confederate bonds or cotton on the plantations. They mean that the South shall beat. They expect to have cotton, and what they cannot do by their present methods they will compel the Government to help them do, when it becomes necessary.

Liverpool, which at first suffered severely, is now reaping the advantage of the achievements of the *Alabama*. There was never a better commercial speculation for British merchants than the fitting out of this vessel. She has more interest in English eyes than the whole National Navy. The English are neutral—very. They sell the North all it can pay for; they help the South in every way they can. Mr. RUSSELL, which Times correspondent, has published his diary in America, in which he takes his revenge for not being allowed to follow the army to Richmond.

MONADNOCK.

P. S.—The news for which England waited has come. The telegraph tells us that BURNSIDE has been beaten and driven back across the Rappahannock. It was expected that he would be defeated, but not that he would escape. The joy is, therefore, damped, and the battle, as usual, undecisive.

Has not the time now come for peace, or war in earnest? If it requires three or four to one to beat the Southern armies, why not concentrate troops in that proportion? But nobody can act without a head, and there is no sign of military genius at Washington. It may be a hard thing to say, but it must be evident enough to everyone, that if three or four men at Washington and Richmond could change places, matters would have a very different appearance. The patience and forbearance of the Northern people are past all conception. They allow their armies to be led into traps which we can see wide open all across the Atlantic. They fritter away their strength in useless expeditions aimed at the extremities of the Confederacy, when they might strike at the heart to have any blow effectual. A seaport blockaded is as good as a seaport taken. Take every town in the South, and so many garrisons are relieved to swell the main army. Where falls the responsibility of useless slaughter?

M.

AMERICAN TOPICS AT PARIS.

Divergences Between the Members of the French Cabinet—A Possible Explanation—Mexico, America and the Legislative Body—Mediation and the Armistice—Beneficial Effect of the President's Emancipation Message.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 26, 1862.

It must be evident to every one that there is a divergence of opinion in the French Cabinet on the American question. Thus while M. DE PERSIGNY and M. WALEWSKI use the columns of the *Moniteur* and the ministerial Press to make out a case against Gen. BUTLER, and against the North generally, M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS is trying to show in the same *Moniteur* and ministerial Press that he and the Emperor are friendly to the Union, and desire its maintenance. It may be that in this apparent opposition there is concert of action; but there is another, and, I think, better explanation of the situation. The Minister of the Interior and the Minister of State have favored the rebellion from the start, and being able to control the ministerial Press, have thrown all the influence of that Press in favor of Slavery; but the *Moniteur* being also under the control of the Foreign Secretary, has been held as much as possible on middle ground. When, therefore, too much is said in the *Moniteur* on one side, something is at once added on the other, in order to preserve an equilibrium. But at the opening of the Legislative bodies, a fortnight hence, the Government is going to be attacked with great vigor on its Mexican and American policy, and needs all the defensive arms possible. It was therefore necessary that it should be able to show, among other things, that, beside the war in Mexico, it was not also seeking to get into a war with the United States, and to this end the French Government has not only assured the Government of the United States of its friendly sentiments, but is taking pains at this moment to show in the columns of the *Moniteur* that its offer of armistice was intended to operate in the interest of a reconstruction of the Union rather than otherwise. To effect this the official journal has just copied from the *Courrier des Etats Unis* two long articles written in that sense, and which the journalists here think were furnished to M. MASSERAS by the Foreign Office at Paris. Thus the defenders of the Government hope to be able to show in the Legislature, that in Mexico they are still pursuing a mission of justice and civilization, and that the relations with the United States are not only as amicable as ever, but that they promise to remain the same. It remains to be seen whether the Chamber will be satisfied with these assurances.

There is one point, however, upon which neither the French Government nor its organs has ever explained itself. The offer of armistice left the Southern ports open, a provision of the document which rendered its acceptance impossible, absurd even. Now I happen to know that the author of that document, when interrogated on the subject by his friends, admitted that he meant that the ports should remain open during the armistice. And this point the Government organs carefully avoid the discussion of, thus leaving the public quite in the dark on this important feature of the affair. The articles of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, which have now gained great importance by the prominence given them in the official and semi-official journals, assumed that the opening of the ports was to become a subject of negotiation after the principle of an armistice had been agreed upon between the belligerents. But M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS intended, on the contrary, that the opening of the blockaded ports should be a condition of the acceptance of the armistice—which constitutes for us so important a difference that it has become in fact the only feature in the whole affair worth discussion.

The returned officers of the Mexican Expedition tell terrible stories of the losses by yellow fever, and other causes, and predict that the expedition will cost double in men and money the first estimates. Several transport ships have just left with reinforcements, numbering, according to the estimates of some journals, ten thousand men. As the Government is growing taciturn on its movements in relation to this Quixotic and ruinous enterprise, we find it difficult to get at the exact truth in regard to the number of men who are dying, or of the number of reinforcements sent out. But the Government, while suppressing in the post-office all the disagreeable details which arrive for the journals, kindly informs the families of the death of their parents—an unusual condescension, I believe, on the part of the French War Office.

The President's Emancipation scheme, as developed in the Message, has given an immense advantage to the liberal writers in this country against the backers of the rebellion, an advantage of which they are making good use. Joined to the speeches of Messrs. COBDEN and BRIGHT, our side have now decidedly the advance, and it would not be surprising to see several pens which had been wielded in the interest of Slavery, forsake that cause. It is true, as Mr. COBDEN says, and as every one on this side has remarked, that not one liberal pen—and he might have added, not one pen that was worth having—has been wielded in favor of the rebellion.

MALAKOFF.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

SECRETARY CHASE IN NEW-YORK.

What He has not Done—What He has Done—What He Proposes to Do.

Hon. S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury, has been in this City since last Friday, and will remain until to-morrow. His presence here has given rise to many speculations as to the object of his visit, and the Anti-Administration journals generally have busied themselves to circulate most incorrect and even calumnious reports relative to his views, operations, and intentions. His private and social meeting with the financial men of New-York, which took place at the residence of Mr. JOHN J. CISCO, United States Treasurer of this district, on Saturday evening, has been referred to by the aforesaid journals in statements full of misrepresentations and inaccuracies. The gathering alluded to was, it is true, partly of a business character. But it was not, nor was it intended to be formal. Neither was it expected that immediate practical results would flow from it. It was designed to bring together the Secretary and the moneyed men of our city in order to secure a full and free interchange of opinions—which could not be obtained so advantageously in a formal public meeting. It was much the same species of gathering which took place a year and a-half since between the same gentlemen, at the same place, and which it will be recollected resulted in the prompt taking of the hundred and fifty million loan, and the issue of the 7-30s. On that occasion, as on this, the preliminary meeting was of a partially social character, resulting in the call of a subsequent formal meeting, at which the practical results desired were attained. It is not at all improbable that the meeting of Saturday will partake of much the same nature. Mr. CHASE took occasion to converse with all present, including Mayor OPDYKE, Mr. A. A. LOW, and the managing officers of our leading Banks. It was evident from his remarks, that the Secretary fully appreciated the support which the moneyed men of New-York have given to the Government in its hour of need; that he comprehended the critical condition of the nation's finances; that he was keenly alive to the necessity for promptly discharging the Government indebtedness to the army, and the many other just claims awaiting settlement. He took occasion to reiterate his confidence in the banking scheme already proposed by him.

While it cannot be denied that this conclusion was somewhat unfavorably received by many of those present, it is utterly untrue that any unpleasant remarks were made, as stated in a City journal. On the contrary, it is true that Mr. CHASE's scheme has met with more favor here than ever, since his personal presence to advocate it. A meeting of Mr. CHASE and the moneyed men of New-York, will doubtless take place to-day, at which some definite action will be taken. There is no authority for the statement that Mr. CHASE has determined to resign unless his bank scheme is adopted.

Yesterday, Mr. CHASE, in company with Mr. BARNEY, Collector of the Port, paid a visit of inspection to the revenue cutters of this station, and in an informal way, discussed the question of the finances with several of our prominent bankers who were with him during the day. Mr. CHASE's friends are sanguine of some satisfactory settlement of the financial problem at an early day.

The Alleged Frauds in New-Orleans Bank Bills.

Mr. JOSEPH A. LEVY, Broker, No. 31 Nassau-street, has called upon us in reference to a refutation of an article in our issue of Sunday, the 11th instant, headed, "*Arrest of an alleged money swindler for passing canceled New-Orleans Bank Bills*," and we cheerfully give the narration of the matter as we learn them from the gentleman himself. On the 14th of November last, a gentleman, known to Mr. LEVY, came to the office of the latter with five one-hundred dollar bills of the Bank of New-Orleans, and offered them for sale to Mr. LEVY at his office, that party having received the bills from his sister-in-law, a lady recently from the South *en route* for Europe. Mr. LEVY having been in business only a few months, repaired to the office of GEORGE D. ARTHUR & Co., of No. 34 Wall-street, exhibited the bills to one of the firm, a broker of old standing, who asked if he knew the party who had the bills for sale. On being informed he did, Mr. LEVY was informed the house would buy them at 90 cents on the dollar. On returning to his own office, the bills were purchased at 87 cents on the dollar, and directly sold to these parties in Wall-street for 90 cents, the latter price being as per agreement at the time of presentation. These bills subsequently appearing to have been returned from the South, for the reason that they had been canceled, as is alleged by the cutting-hammer of the Bank, a lawyer waited upon the vendor to the Wall-street firm, and demanded repayment. Mr. LEVY being advised the bills being genuine originally, it was a question if the Bank was not liable, and that if he paid the amount he might relinquish his claim against his vendor. While these reasons were the subject of doubt as to the course to be pursued, he was called upon to respond before Judge MCCUNN, when the party from whom he purchased the bills, gave evidence of his having received them from his sister-in-law, and of his having sold them to Mr. LEVY, receiving $435, being at the rate of 87 cents on the dollar.

It is with pleasure we make this amended statement; as the original story was well calculated to injure the reputation of a young man whose character, we are assured, is beyond the breath of suspicion.

Charge of Judge McCunn to the Grand Jury.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

At the opening of this Court, yesterday, a Grand Jury was empanelled, consisting of the following gentlemen:

EBEN H. CROCKER, Foreman; Francis H. Amidon, Peter V. W. Bishop, Joseph Fisher, John R. Harris, James Kelly, Jr., Richard Martin, Wm. H. Major, Wm. Remsen, John Romer, Richard L. Suydam, Peter Asten, Albert L. Eastman, Chas. W. Foster, Gibbons L. Kelty, Charles J. Livingston, Charles P. Marks, Robert W. Rodman, Archibald Russell, Walter Seeley, John Townsend.

The jury having been sworn, Judge MCCUNN addressed them as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: The year that hast just closed upon us has been crowded with events of the most vital importance to us as a people—a year that shall live in history for centuries to come. And I hope we have all, either as private citizens or as public officers, faithfully striven to perform our allotted duties. As one of the presiding officers of this Court, I have endeavored to do my part by keeping crime in check in our City by as wholesome, impartial, and intelligent an administration of the laws, as the wisest counsels have dictated. And it is a great satisfaction for us to know that in such a large City, which has frequently, during the past year, been filled with returning soldiers, and those who have been thrown out of employment, that crime has not been on the increase in our community. I have had but one soldier brought before me charged with a serious offence. This speaks well for the integrity and morality of the brave men we have sent to the war. By each one of us faithfully, fearlessly, and constitutionally performing his duty, whatever it may be, we shall strengthen our institutions, make our laws respected and our country loved. And to you, gentlemen, falls a large share of this important duty. Your body is yet regarded as the most sacred under our laws, and by still preserving it so, the rights of all are amply and equally guaranteed. No unjust feelings; no personal motives or animosities; no private interests, political or otherwise, should be permitted to enter into your considerations; and your doors should be sacredly closed against every undue influence, of whatever name, nature or character it may be called.

And although it is your privilege to indict in the first instance, I would charge you to be most careful in the consideration of any matter that may come before you that has not been preliminarily examined before some magistrate; especially if it be against any public officer. Never mind how high or how low his position. In these times of trouble, and of heated political passions you should be cautious and thoroughly impartial in your investigations touching any acts of public men. And I would remind you, that you can only indict public officers for offences which are alleged to have been committed within the limits of the jurisdiction of this Court. If the offence has not been committed here, then no indictment can be found. It is a most serious affair to indict any man, but particularly one who has been prominently known to us either as a respectable citizen or as a public officer, and to place him upon his trial before a petty jury. I have always advocated giving such cases the widest latitude of a preliminary examination before a proper magistrate, where it is practicable, so that he may have the benefit of confronting the witnesses against him, and the privilege of cross-examining them before he is compelled to meet them at the bar of a criminal Court; and I therefore trust, if the occasion presents itself, that you will give this matter your most serious consideration. And if it seems to you compatible with the public safety and interest, I would suggest to you the propriety of sending papers that have been presented to you for investigation, in the first instance, to some magistrate, for a more thorough examination than you could give them.

I would also call your attention to the statute in regard to the law relating to usury; to the statute making it a misdemeanor on the part of public officers for receiving greater fees than such as are allowed by law; to the Election Law to prevent bribery and corruption at elections; to an act to prevent fraud in the sale of tickets upon steamships and other vessels. Not more than twenty-three nor less than sixteen persons can be sworn upon the Grand Jury, and no indictment can be found without the concurrence of at least twelve of your number.

Gentlemen, you will now please retire to your room for business.

The case of LAURA MORTIMER, indicted for petit larceny, was continued from Friday, and resulted in a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock.

Gallant Little Delaware.

No State in the Union has been more conspicuous for its gallantry and loyalty, during the present struggle, than the little Border State of Delaware. When every other Slave State either wavered or broke out into open rebellion, she stood firm—"faithful among the faithless." When, after the attack upon Fort Sumter, a call was made for troops, she promptly sent a regiment of militia to Washington to guard the National Capital, and with equal alacrity responded to the demand of the President for volunteers to put down the rebellion.

The regiment designated upon the *Army Register* as the "Second Delaware," but more familiarly known among the veterans of the Potomac as "*the Crazy Delawares*," was the first regiment raised in the State for three years or during the war. It has been prominent in every general engagement of the Grand Army of the Potomac. It is commanded by Col. W. P. BAILY, formerly an officer in the Third Company of the National Guard, a cool, brave and experienced officer, who possesses the confidence and affection of his men, and will never disappoint the hopes of his country.

At the battles of Gaines' Hill, White Oak Swamp, Peach Orchard, Savage's Station, Antietam and Fredericksburgh, this gallant regiment, now reduced to about 250 effective men, fought with a valor and self-sacrificing devotion that won the applause of the whole army. It was the last to leave the field at the bloody fight of Gaines' Hill and at Fredericksburgh; led the charge of Zook's Brigade, and laid its dead nearer the rebel works than any other regiment. In this charge, Col. BAILY was wounded by a fragment of shell, which struck him in the breast, fracturing the collar-bone; but we are happy to learn that he is rapidly recovering, and that he will soon rejoin the "Crazy Delawares," which he has so often led to glorious deeds on the field of battle.

Arrival of Paymaster Cash, of the Marines.

The new paymaster of the Marine Corps, Capt. CASH, arrived in this City yesterday, to pay off the troops at the New-York Naval Station. He will proceed to the Flushing-avenue barracks to-day to dispense the regular wages to the men at that place. Maj. CASH is the regularly appointed successor of the late Maj. RUSSELL.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of the St. George's Society of New-York, held at the St. Nicholas Hotel on Saturday evening, the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year.

President—HENRY EYRE; Vice Presidents—Edward Walker, Philip Pritchard; Treasurer—Robert Bage; Secretaries—Thomas M. Braine, John Cook; Stewards Daniel Godwin, Orville Oddie, John M. Webb, Charles Vinten; Chaplains—Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., Rev. Alexander S. Leonard, D. D.; Physicians—John C. Beales, M. D., Charles W. Cooper, M. D., for New-York. Otto Rotton, M. D., Inglis Lough, M. D., for Brooklyn; Charitable Committee—Robert Waller, Thomas Field Frank, Edward Canning, John R. Griffith, for New-York. John T. Walker, Edward Hill, Charles Paulson, for Brooklyn; Committee of Accounts—Charles Clifton, Charles B. Elliman, Arthur Kendall; Delegates to the Board of Deputies of Benevolent and Emigrant Societies—Robert Waller, Philip Pritchard.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 927, 933, 947, 979, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 1083, 1009, 1013, 1015, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 691. *Part II.*—Nos. 978, 900, 904, 906, 914, 916, 928, 930, 938, 940, 942, 948, 950, 952, 960, 966, 972, 974, 976, 978. *Part III.*—Nos. 32, 672, 932, 934, 944, 946, 701½, 709½, 714½, 715½, 712½, 717½, 729, 737, 740, 165.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 260, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 268, 269, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 282, 283, 284, 285, 287.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3079, 3133, 1363, 1277, 853, 1965, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247. *Part II.*—Nos. 1214, 1218, 864, 3682, 1244, 562, 1254, 1258, 1260, 1264, 1266, 1270, 1272, 1276, 1278.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 607, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 839, 829, 723, 714. *Part II.*—Nos. 1003, 733, 1010, 1033, 726, 927, 929, 932, 603, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1641.

LECTURE.—Rev. JOHN N. AUGHEY will deliver a discourse to-night at the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, the subject being his persecutions and sufferings in the Union cause.

THE NORTHWEST.

Gathering of the Sioux in Dacotah—An Indian Superstition—The Senatorial Struggle in Minnesota.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sunday, Jan. 4, 1863.

Events are transpiring every day in different sections of this extreme Northwestern Territory, which, although in themselves of little or no significance when taken separately, yet present material for the most profound reflection when viewed together or in the relation they sustain to each other. I am led to make this remark by reason of some information I have just received, through a private source, confirming my previous statement that the Sioux Indians, under the leadership of LITTLE CROW, are congregated at Devil's Lake, in Dacotah, and gathering strength for another raid upon the whites. I have just had a long interview with JOSEPH LEMAY, Esq., Collector of Customs for the District of Minnesota. His place of abode is at Pembina, which is located on the Red River of the North, on the line between Dacotah and the British Possessions, and about 120 miles from the Mina Wakau, or Devil's Lake. Pembina is 500 miles from St. Paul, and for the greater part of the distance the only means of travel is by dog-trains; and yet of so great importance is it considered that some movement should be made to anticipate the raid of the Sioux, that the Collector has abandoned his place at the receipt of customs and has come to St. Paul, principally to ask for assistance for the inhabitants of Pembina and St. Joseph. The two places will number, perhaps, 1,800 inhabitants, and are at the mercy of any band of depredators that may choose to molest them. A strange sort of a superstition prevails among the Dacotahs in regard to their *friends* the English. They say it was promised them, for services rendered England by their opposition to the United States in their struggle with that nation, that they should have a little brass cannon given them with some mystical words engraved upon it, and this was to be England's pledge of friendship forever; and if at any time the help of that Power was needed to advance the interests of the Indians, it was to be vouchsafed upon the return of the pledge. Unfortunately for the verification of this queer story, the cannon cannot now be produced; but the Sioux persist in saying the little piece was made ready, but never delivered, and is now at Fort Garry. In accordance with this theory, LITTLE CROW proposes to send a delegation of two hundred warriors to the Red River settlement, to inform Her Majesty's Government that the time has arrived to fulfill their promise. They go with the ostensible purpose of trading, but their real purpose is to procure arms and ammunition for their Spring campaign. Gov. DALLAS, of Rupert's Land, having heard of this project, has notified LITTLE CROW to send but five or six at furthest, as so many warriors would not be well received. It remains to be seen what course the red chief will take, but it is certain the Sioux will be terribly disappointed in their expectations of Gov. DALLAS; and if a large party should go, as at first intended, there can be no doubt but they will be so exasperated on their return as to wreak vengeance on some of the white or half-breed settlements in their way. It is of this that the inhabitants of Pembina and St. Joseph stand in fear, and some have sent their wives and families to Fort Garry for protection. There is, as you are aware, a hereditary feud existing between the Sioux and Chippeways, and many of the residents of the two towns above named are Chippeway half-breeds, and the Dacotahs would require but small provocation to induce an attack. I inclose a letter from the Bishop of St. Boniface to Mr. LEMAY, in regard to the necessity of the Government taking action in this case; but at the same time, I would venture the remark that it is altogether impracticable to send a force of troops to Devil's Lake at this season of the year, as it would be impossible to find transportation for the quantity of provisions and fodder required for such an expedition, and no hay can be obtained on the route; added to this, the rigor of a Northwestern Winter is too much to be endured for so long a time as would be required for such a journey. It is not, therefore, probable that Gen. SIBLEY will forward any troops this winter to the frontier, but early in the Spring two or three expeditions are to start, with the determination to "drive out" the red skins. I give you the information regarding Pembina and the other Northern settlement, that you may not be startled if you hear from me shortly that they have been severely visited by the Indians.

The Legislature of this State convene on Tuesday next, the 6th inst., and a stirring time is expected, as among other business of importance an election is to be had for a United States Senator in place of Mr. RICE, whose term soon expires. The country members are nearly all in, and the greater part of them are at this house. When we consider the importance of the position of United States Senator in times like these, the election becomes a matter of great moment, but there is little regard paid here to ability or qualifications. "How much will you give?" seems to be the ruling motive. The office is sought after for its supposed emoluments, and the electors seem fully inclined to secure their share of the "cribbage." It is quite hard to predict at so early a day who will be the successful candidate. The Republicans have five candidates in nomination: ALEX. RAMSEY, present Governor; CYRUS ALDRICH, Representative; JAMES M. SMITH, a prominent lawyer of this city; Hon. Judge COOPER; and DANIEL S. NORTON, formerly State Senator. The Democrats renominate RICE. The Legislature consists of sixty-three members; of these, there are at present fifteen votes each for Gov. RAMSEY and ALDRICH, while an equal number is divided among the other three Republicans, leaving [illegible] eighteen votes. But the contest is really between RICE, RAMSEY and SMITH. The Aldrich men are moving Heaven and Earth, but it will be in vain. He lacks the popularity so essential to success. He has established an organ here, *The Union*, to favor his election; but its Editor, like himself, lacks strength. Gov. RAMSEY will, probably, be the next United States Senator from Minnesota. The fifteen scattering Republican votes will, if they can elect, be thrown for SMITH, first; or for RAMSEY, rather than ALDRICH should be elected. A caucus is reported for to-morrow evening: if this is held, RAMSEY's election may be considered sure. Of this, more anon.

A list is now being prepared, and in a short time it is expected that some more of the condemned Indians will be hanged. The number to be executed has not yet been fixed. The bodies of those buried at Mankato have nearly all been dug up and taken to the dissecting room: among them, "Cut-Nose," who is being "cut up" at Saint Peter.

F. S. I.

[Advertisement.]

LAWYERS, JUDGES and STATESMEN will find Phrenology of great practical utility in their professions. It will reveal the true character of clients, jurymen and legislators. Examinations given daily by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

YOUNG MEN, before engaging in a life pursuit, would do well to have a phrenological examination, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Wild Pidgeon, from Nassau, N. P.—Capt. J. Brown, Capt. Currywood, Mr. Currywood.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 23	Sun sets..... 4 54	Moon sets... 12 39

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 22	Gov. Island. 2 11	Hell Gate.... 3 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 12.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport City of Richmond, Keller, Washington, D. C., via Fortress Monroe, 35 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. The ships L. R. Sturges, Montebello, George Peabody and Constellation, were at Fortress Monroe awaiting orders.

U. S. transport Jersey Blue, Tackaway, Fort Royal 5 ds., in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Planet, Wilson, Washington, D. C., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship New-Hampshire, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Lord, Leghorn Nov. 1, passed Gibraltar, with mdse. to C. Fabricotti.

Bark Fenelon, (U. S. transport, of Boston,) Rich, New-Orleans 30 ds., with 150 discharged soldiers from the Department of the Gulf. Dec. 29, off Key West, was boarded by the U. S. gunboat Huntsville, on a cruise, all well. The F. had 16 deaths on the passage.

Bark Hamilton, Sprague, Barbados, Nov. 27 and St. Thomas Dec. 21, in ballast to T. A. R. Webster & Co. Vessels left before reported.

Bark Wild Horse, (of St. John, N. B.,) Davison, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Scotia, (Br., of St. Johns, N. F.,) Bursell, Trapani Dec. 1, passed Gibraltar 12th, with salt to Greene & Currie.

Brig John H. Jones, Brewster, New-Orleans 17 ds., with sugar, molasses and staves to Dennis & Wycoff.

Brig Wild Pidgeon, (Br., of Nassau, N. P.,) Johnson, Nassau, N. P., Jan. 2, with fruit and cotton to J. Eneas.

Brig A. P. L., (Br., of Arichat,) Landry, Manzanilla Dec. 13, with mahogany, cedar, etc., to B. F. Small & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. May, Wooster, New-Orleans 22 ds., with sugar to D. C. Murray.

Schr. D. B. Steelman, Smith, Philadelphia 2 ds., coal.

Schr. Viola, (of Machias,) Haskell, Campeachy Dec. 7, and Sisal Dec. 15, with cotton and hemp to T. M. Mayhew. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Neptune's Bride, Gillen, Baltimore 8 ds., with grain and flour to master.

Schr. Albert Dexter, Sparrow, Gevara, Cuba, 15 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Lottie, Taylor, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. A. S. Salter, Fish, Wareham, with nails.

Schr. Charles Moore, Cooper, Bridgeport, with stone.

Schr. Only Son, Eastman, Little Egg Harbor.

Schr. S. E. Jones, Jones, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. W. D. Pitts, Porter, Berlin, Md., 3 ds., with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Nonpareil, (Br.,) Angler, Cornwallis, N. S., 10 ds., with potatoes to Duryea & Hyde.

Schr. Onward, (Br.,) Coalfleet, Cornwallis 10 ds., with potatoes to Duryea & Hyde.

Schr. Edward Kidder, Harksen, New-Orleans 18 ds., with sugar to D. C. Murray.

Schr. Adelaide, Chatfield, West Point, with ordnance to U. S. Government.

WIND—Sunset, W. very light.

Below.

Ships Patrick Henry, Moore, from London; Victoria, Stinson, London Nov. 19.

Bark Ino Arendt, (Pruss.,) Rosenbury, Cardiff Nov. 13. Also 1 bark and brig unknown.

Foreign Ports.

At Nassau, N. P., Jan. 2, ship Thomas Perkins, hence for New-Orleans, repairing, having been ashore on Orange Keys; brig A. M. Tinker, hence for Matanzas, repairing, had been ashore on the reef.

EAST INDIA PALE
AND
BURTON ALES.
ALSO,
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DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY.—Class No. 12, Jan. 7, 1863.

3, 4, 10..........Drew..........$30,000
17, 56, 68..........Drew..........10,000
38, 40, 78..........Drew..........7,000
19, 28, 41..........Drew..........5,157

In addition to the above, there were distributed 35 prizes of $1,000; 35 prizes of $500; 30 prizes of $500, and 32,302 prizes of various denominations amounting to the sum of $475,225. For information or circulars, address J. A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.